THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

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Wilmington Journal.

VOL. 22. WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 1, 1866. NO. 4.

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NORTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE.

[REPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR THE JOURNAL.]

SENATE.

MONDAY, Feb. 19, 1866.

Prayer by Rev. J. M. Atkinson, of the Presbyterian church.

JEFFERSON COUNTY.

Mr. Keener presented a memorial from citizens of Cherokee county, praying for a new county to be called Jefferson. Referred to the committee on propositions and grievances.

CAPE FEAR NAVIGATION COMPANY.

The engrossed resolutions authorizing certain proceedings against the Cape Fear Navigation Company passed their third reading, and were ordered to be enrolled. (They will be published in full to-morrow.)

Several bills passed their second reading, which will be reported on the final action.

COMMISSIONERS OF NAVIGATION.

Engrossed bill to establish a board of commissioners of navigation was rejected.

SALARIES AND FEES.

The House bill to regulate salaries and fees came up for consideration on its second reading.

Mr. Jones of Columbus, moved to amend by giving the Public Treasurer $3,000 instead of $2,500, and it was adopted.

Mr. Jones also moved to give the Private Secretary to the Governor $1,000 and fees, instead of $500 and fees.

Mr. Ferebee opposed the amendment, as he regarded the duties of this officer merely clerical, and the amount proposed in the bill, with the fees allowed him, amply remunerated him for the duties he was required to perform.

Mr. Jones of Columbus, Arendell and Winstead favored the amendment.

The amendment prevailed.

Mr. Leitch of Robeson, moved to amend by fixing the salaries of the judges of the supreme and superior courts at $3,000, instead of $2,500. He doubted the power of the Legislature to decrease the salaries of these officers. The amendment did not prevail.

Mr. Shober moved to amend by fixing "thirty dollars" as the amount to be paid the attorney general and solicitors, for their attendance upon terms of the superior court, instead of "twenty dollars." Adopted.

Mr. Bogle proposed to increase this to forty dollars, but it was rejected.

Mr. Shober also moved that "fifty per cent. in addition to the fees allowed by revised code," instead of fees [illegible], be paid to the attorney general and solicitors. Adopted.

Mr. Covington proposed to reduce this to "forty per cent," but it was rejected.

Mr. Carter moved to add to the first section the following proviso:

"Provided, That the salaries and fees herein after fixed shall be regarded as payable in currency of the United States, and may be hereafter reduced by the general assembly, but this reduction shall not be below the present relative value of gold to said currency, and shall in that event be payable in gold;" and it was adopted.

Mr. Arendell moved to add a clause in the first section, allowing a messenger to the governor, with a salary of $100.

Mr. Bogle moved to give him $500, and it prevailed, and Mr. Arendell's amendment as amended, was adopted.

The bill then passed its second reading by a vote of yeas 18, nays 13.

Mr. Jones of Columbus, moved to suspend the rules, to put the bill on its third reading, but the senate refused to suspend.

ARREARAGES OF TAXES.

A bill to permit Wm. B. Campbell, late sheriff of Beaufort, George Dill, late sheriff of Carterett, and A. C. Latham, late sheriff of Craven, to collect arrearages of taxes for the years 1859, '60 and '61, passed its several readings and was ordered to be engrossed.

CITY OF WILMINGTON.

The bill to incorporate the inhabitants of the town of Wilmington, transmitted from the house, under a suspension of the rules, on motion of Mr. Hall, passed to its enrollment.

Several engrossed bills had their first reading, which will be noticed when they come up for consideration.

The senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MONDAY, Feb. 19, 1866.

The house was called to order at 10 o'clock, a. m.

Prayer by the Rev. J. M. Atkinson of the Presbyterian church.

The journal of Saturday was read and approved.

Mr. Hoke presented the pension certificate of one Daniel Fuller of Lincoln county. Referred to the committee on claims.

Mr. Blackmer, from the judiciary committee, reported a general bill for the relief of sheriffs and tax collectors as a substitute for sundry bills heretofore referred to said committee.

Mr. Waugh introduced a resolution authorizing the principal clerk of the house to collect and arrange the papers belonging to his office, appropriating $100 for the purpose indicated.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. Logan introduced a bill to amend and act incorporating Sulphur Springs campground, in Cleveland county.

Mr. Jenkins of Granville, for the committee on education, reported "a bill for the benefit of the public schools," as a substitute for bills referred.

ON CALENDAR.

A bill to extend the time allowed widows to enter dissent to their husband's wills," passed 2nd and 3rd readings.

A bill to authorise the construction of a toll bridge over the Catawba river, near the Rock Island Factory; a resolution in favor of Drury King; a bill to punish persons pursuing and injuring horses or other live stock with intent to steal them; a bill to prevent wilful trespasses on land or stealing anything therefrom; a bill to recharter the Hiwasse Turnpike Company; a bill to punish vagrancy; a bill to prevent enticing servants from fulfilling their contracts or harboring them; a bill to secure to agricultural laborers their pay in kind; a bill more effectually to secure the maintenance of bastard children and the payment of fines and costs on conviction in criminal cases; a bill to incorporate Union Mining Company; a bill to repeal so much of the Stay Law as requires executors to give security; a bill to incorporate Stokes Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, in the town of Concord; a bill to incorporate Little River Select School and a bill to establish work houses or houses of correction in the several counties of the state, severally passed their third reading.

A bill to legalize the transfer of registered bonds of this state to bearer, also passed its third reading.

A bill for the relief of guardians, trustees, executors, administrators, and others acting in a fiduciary capacity; and a bill in relation to the distribution of the literary fund, were rejected on the second reading.

The general bill reported this morning, for the relief of sheriffs and tax collectors, passed its second reading.

A message was received from the senate transmitting a bill to authorize the appointment of a tax collector in the county of Lenoir, and a resolution to authorize the printing of the acts passed in secret session at the sessions of the general assembly for the years 1862 '63 '64 and '65.

The resolution was put on its second reading.

Mr. Jenkins of Warren, moved an indefinite postponement.

Messrs. Kinney, Waugh, Blythe, Craig, McDonald and Thompson, opposed the motion.

Messrs. Hyman, McNair, McAden and Moore of Martin, favored the postponement.

The question recurring, the yeas and nays were ordered, on motion of Mr. Jenkins of Warren. The house refused to postpone indefinitely as follows: Yeas 39; Nays 50.

Mr. Smith of Hertford, moved a reference of the resolution to the judiciary committee.

The House refused to refer, yeas 44, nays 44; the speaker giving the casting vote in the negative.

Mr. Hutchison moved that the resolution be made the special order for 11 o'clock, A. M., on Wednesday next. Not agreed to, yeas 40, nays 47.

Mr. Jenkins of Warren, moved that the resolution be made a special order for 11 o'clock, A. M., to-morrow. Not agreed to, yeas 40, nays 48.

Mr. McNair moved a reference of the resolution to a select committee of three. Not agreed to, yeas 38, nays 48.

Mr. Marler moved that the House adjourn. Not agreed to, yeas 27, nays 57.

Mr. Jenkins of Warren, moved that the resolution be referred to a special committee of five. Not agreed to, yeas 41, nays 45.

Mr. Gidney moved that the House adjourn. Not agreed to, yeas 35, nays 59.

The question recurring on the passage of the resolution on its second reading, it passed, yeas 48, nays 36.

The House then adjourned until 10 o'clock to-morrow.

SENATE.

TUESDAY, Feb. 20th, 1866.

Prayer by the Rev. N. B. Cobb, of the Baptist church.

N. C. R. R. AND A. & N. C. R. R.

Mr. Arendell introduced a bill to consolidate the North Carolina rail road company, and the Atlantic and North Carolina rail road company. Referred to the *judiciary*.

A number of engrossed bills were received from the house, which were filed and will be noticed as they come up for consideration.

SOLICITOR FOR THE 6TH DISTRICT.

On motion of Mr. Cowles, a message was sent to the house proposing to go forthwith into an election for Solicitor for the 6th judicial district.

Mr. Cowles nominated W. P. Caldwell of Iredell county.

Mr. Shober nominated D. M. Furches of Davie county.

Mr. Williams nominated A. J. Dargan of Anson county.

The house subsequently refused to concur.

BOARD OF NAVIGATION.

On motion of Mr. Carter, the vote by which the Senate rejected the bill to establish a Board of Commissioners of Navigation, was reconsidered and the bill laid on the table.

The following bills being read the third time, passed and were ordered to be engrossed, viz:

ORIGINAL JURISDICTION OF THE SUPREME COURT.

Mr. Morehead's bill to give original jurisdiction to the Supreme Court in certain cases. [The bill provides that the Public Treasurer, and any tax-payer refusing to pay under the tax bill of the Convention, may make up a case agreed upon, setting forth the facts, and transfer the same to the Supreme Court for adjudication, and if the claim shall be against any citizen, the Court shall award execution as in other cases: *provided, however*, that an appeal or writ of error to the Supreme Court of the United States shall be allowed to either party in such cases.]

RELIEF OF LANDLORDS.

Mr. Whitford's bill for the relief of landlords. [The bill extends the act of 26th January, 1862, and amended 28th May, 1864, to all cases where grants and leases have been made of lands heretofore claimed as abandoned lands, under any orders of the Treasury department of the United States, or of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, or of any officer of either of them. And upon the restoration of said lands, the said grants or leases have been or may be assigned or transferred by either of the said departments, or any officer thereof. And the assignees and transferees shall be entitled to all the benefits of the provisions of the above recited acts.]

INDICTMENTS IN COURTS OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Mr. Shober's bill concerning indictments in Courts of Oyer and Terminer. [Provides that all bills of indictments found, but not disposed of, at the several Courts of Oyer and Terminer recently held in the State, shall be held to trial respectively at the next regular term of the Superior Court of the several counties, as if the bills had been found at the regular term of the Superior Court.

GOVERNOR'S MANSION.

Mr. Winstead's resolutions making appropriation for the Governor's residence. (Appropriate $8,000 for repairing and refitting the residence of the Governor.)

TAXES OF 1865.

Mr. Wiggins' bill to provide for the collection of taxes of 1865, in counties where no sheriff or other officer was qualified under the revenue ordinance of the convention. [Provides that the present sheriffs of such counties shall be charged with the collection of the taxes imposed by said ordinance, to be paid in at such time as may be prescribed for the next regular returns of taxes.]

COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE AND MECHANICS.

The engrossed resolution, accepting a donation of lands by the Congress of the United States, under the act approved July 2d, 1862, passed its several readings and was ordered to be enrolled. [The resolution authorizes the Governor immediately to signify to the President of the United States and Secretary of the Department of the Interior, the acceptance of the donation of land, thirty thousand acres for each Senator and Representative in Congress, to be sold as directed by the act, and the proceeds invested as a perpetual fund for the endowment, support and maintenance of at least one college, where the leading object shall be, without excluding other scientific and classical studies, and including military tactics, to teach such branches of learning as are related to agriculture and the mechanic arts.]

SALARIES AND FEES.

The House bill to regulate salaries and fees was read the third time.

Mr. Keener moved to amend, so that the salary of the secretary of state would be increased to $1,250, and twenty-five per cent. in addition to the fees now allowed.—Adopted.

On motion of Mr. Arendell, the following addition was made to the second section: "Clerks of the supreme court, five hundred dollars, and forty cents for recording as heretofore, besides the fees allowed in 102d chapter Revised Code; clerks of the superior and county courts, clerks and masters in equity, sheriffs, jurors and witnesses, fifty per cent. in addition to the fees allowed in chapter 102, Revised Code." Adopted.

The following amendments were severally offered to the salaries of judges, and rejected:

By Mr. Morehead, supreme court judge $2,500, and superior court judges $2,500.

By Mr. Hall, that the salaries of the judges shall be the same as before the war, and payable in gold or its equivalent.

By Mr. Bogle, for all judges $3,000.

By Mr. Covington, supreme court judges $3,000, superior court judges $2,500, and $100 for each extra term of the superior court.

By Mr. Leitch of Robeson, to strike out the clause of the bill in reference to the salaries of the judges. [Mr. Leitch contended that the Legislature had no constitutional right to diminish the salaries of these officers.]

The bill then passed its third reading by a vote of 21 yeas, 12 nays. Mr. Cowper having called for the yeas and nays,

Those who voted in the affirmative are:

Messrs. Arendell, Black, Blount, Bogle, Covington, Coward, Donoho, Garner, Gash, Harris of Rutherford, Isbell, Jones of Columbus, Jones of Wake, Keener, McEachern, McLean, Morehead, Morgan, Shober, Tayloe and Winstead.

Those who voted in the negative are:

Messrs. Aycock, Berry, Bullock, Cowles, Cowper, Ferebee, Gorrell, Harris of Franklin, Howard, Leitch of Robeson, Wiggins and Williams.

ADJOURNMENT.

The Senate concurred in the resolution transmitted from the House, to raise a joint select committee to inquire and report when the two Houses can adjourn, without detriment to the public business.

Messrs. Carrington and Harriss of Rutherford, were appointed the Senate branch of the committee.

The Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

TUESDAY, Feb. 20th, 1866.

The House was called to order at 10 o'clock A. M.

Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Cobb, of the Baptist church.

The journal of yesterday was read and approved.

On motion of Mr. Waugh, the resolution to publish the acts of the Assembly passed in secret session in the years 1862 '63 '64 and '65, was referred to a select committee of three.

ADJOURNMENT.

Mr. Smith, of Columbus, introduced the following resolution, which was adopted:

"*Resolved*, That a joint select committee of three on the part of the House, and two on the part of the Senate, be appointed to inquire and report when the two houses can adjourn without detriment to the public business."

Mr. Burgess introduced a bill to authorize the construction of a toll bridge over the Pasquotank river.

SOLICITOR OF THE SIXTH DISTRICT.

A message was received from the Senate proposing that the two houses proceed forthwith to elect a Solicitor for the sixth judicial circuit, and announcing the nomination of Messrs. W. Caldwell, D. M. Furches and A. J. Dargan, in that body.

The House refused to concur.

STAY LAW.

The House proceeded to consider "a bill to change the jurisdiction of the courts and the rules of pleading therein," reported from the joint select committee on the stay law, as a substitute for sundry bills referred to said committee.

The bill after some discussion and amendment, passed its second reading, and was made the special order for 11 o'clock A. M., on Friday next.

ON CALENDAR.

A bill to assist owners of real estate in securing the titles therefor, was rejected on second reading under an adverse report from the judiciary committee.

A bill to improve the law of evidence, passed second reading.

A bill to increase the tax on the manufacture of spirituous liquors was laid on the table on second reading.

BANKS.

A bill to enable the banks of the state to close their business was put on its second reading.

Mr. Thompson was surprised that the bill should have elicited any opposition.

Mr. McAden moved to amend the bill by striking out in the 1st section the words, "for the equal benefit of all the creditors," and insert in lieu thereof the words, "according to the laws of this state relative to assignments."

Mr. McAden stated (in substance) that the object of this amendment was to allow the banks to prefer home creditors to those abroad, who had purchased their notes at heavy discount.

Mr. Hoke opposed the amendment.

The amendment was rejected and the bill passed its second reading, yeas 70, nays 19.

An engrossed resolution in relation to supplying maimed soldiers with artificial limbs, passed its several readings under a suspension of the rules.

The House then adjourned until 10 o'clock A. M. to-morrow.

SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 21.

Prayer by the Rev. Henry Hardie of the Presbyterian church.

EXECUTORS, GUARDIANS, &C., TO SELL FOR CASH.

Mr. Winstead from the *judiciary* committee, reported back the engrossed bill allowing executors, administrators and guardians, to sell for cash, with a recommendation that it do pass.

ELECTION OF SOLICITOR OF THE 6TH DISTRICT.

The Senate concurred in the proposition to go forthwith into an election for Solicitor for the 6th judiciary district and voted as follows:

Those who voted for Mr. W. P. Caldwell are Messrs. Arendell, Black, Blount, Bogle, Bullock, Bynum, Carter, Cowles, Garner, Gash, Garrell, Harriss, of Rutherford, Isbell, Jones, of Wake, Keener, Morehead, Tayloe and Wilson.—18.

Those who voted for Mr. A. J. Dargan are, Messrs. Berry, Covington, Cowper, Ferebee, Hall, Harris of Franklin, Howard, Leitch of Robeson, McEachen, McLean, Stanford, Wiggins, Williams and Winstead.—14.

The committee subsequently reported that Mr. Caldwell was elected. Caldwell 62; Dargan 55; scattering 2.

INSPECTORS OF NAVAL STORES.

The House bill authorizing the county court of Cumberland to appoint inspectors of Naval Stores, passed its third reading, and was transmitted to the house, to concur in amendments.

DEPRECIATION OF CONFEDERATE CURRENCY.

The bill to be entitled "An act to establish a scale of depreciation of Confederate Currency, was considered on its second reading.

The scale reported by the minority of the committee, as an amendment, was adopted.

Mr. Wilson proposed an amendment "That contracts based upon property shall be saleable upon the basis of the value of such property, as of the 20th of May, 1861, and if paid in Federal Currency or National Bank Notes, such payment shall be made in the value of such currency at the gold standard of the value thereof, at the time of such payment."

Mr. Wilson advocated his amendment at length.

Mr. Howard argued to show the impractibility of the adoption of a scale, so as to do justice to different parts of the State.

A running debate between Messrs. Carter, Wilson, Howard, Bynum, Jones of Columbus, and Covington ensued, and upon intimation of Mr. Bynum that he would on to-morrow introduce a substitute for the bill, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The House was called to order at 10 o'clock A. M.

Prayer by Rev. Henry Hardie of the Presbyterian church.

The journal of yesterday was read and approved.

Mr. Chandler introduced a bill to amend the charter of the Asheville and Greenville Turnpike Company. (Changes the title to the Buncombe Turpike Company). Referred.

On motion of Mr. Waugh, a message was sent to the Senate proposing that the two Houses proceed forthwith to elect a Solicitor for the 6th Judicial Circuit. The Senate concurred, and the House voted as follows: For Mr. Caldwell, 48; for Mr. Dargan, 43; for Mr. Furches, 3; for Mr. Dowd, 1.

The committee that superintended the election subsequently reported the election of Mr. Caldwell—he having received 66 votes, Mr. Dargan 57; scattering 2.

A resolution in regard to the papers belonging to the office of the clerk of the House of Commons, passed second and third readings under a suspension of the rules. [Authorizes the clerk to arrange said papers, and appropriates fifty dollars for that purpose.]

"A bill to regulate pleadings in courts of law," was laid on the table on second reading.

"A bill to authorize the exchange of the stocks held by the State of North Carolina in certain railroads and canals, for bonds of the State or the interest thereon now due, and for other purposes," was put on its second reading. Pending its consideration the House voted as above for solicitor. Mr. McAden, (by leave,) introduced a bill to authorize the chairman of the county court of Alamance county to sell real estate. Adopted.

THE NEGRO.

The House, at 11 o'clock A. M., proceeded to consider the special order, viz: "A bill concerning Negroes, Indians and persons of color or of mixed blood."

Sundry amendments proposed by the Judiciary committee (stated in a former report) were adopted.

Mr. Smith of Hertford, moved to amend by inserting after the words "persons of color," in line first, section 9, the words "not otherwise incompetent." Adopted.

Mr. McNair moved that the bill be indefinitely postponed, which was decided in the negative—yeas 27; nays 72.

Mr. Hyman moved to amend by adding at the end of section 9 (formerly the 11th) as follows:

Provided, That this section shall not go into effect until civil authority is fully and completely restored in this State.

Messrs. Hyman and Moore of Martin, supported the amendment.

Messrs. McAden and Caldwell, of Guilford, opposed it, as tending to emasculate the bill.

The amendment was modified by Mr. Hyman, at Mr. Manly's instance to read as follows:

Provided, That this section shall not go into effect until jurisdiction in matters relating to freedmen, shall be fully committed to the courts of this State. Thus modified the amendment was adopted—Yeas 63; Nays 40.

Mr. Niven offered an amendment to section 5, authorising the acknowledgment of marriages between persons of color to be made before justices of the peace as well as before county court clerks, as provided in said section. Adopted.

On motion of Mr. Crawford, the section was further amended by extending the time for the acknowledgment of such marriages to the 1st of September, 1866, striking out the word "May."

Mr. Jenkins of Warren, moved to strike out sections 5 and 6, which was not agreed to.

Mr. McNair moved to amend by striking out section 9, in relation to negro testimony.

The House refused to strike out, yeas 37, Nays 64.

Mr. Jenkins, of Warren, offered the following as a substitute for the entire bill

Be it enacted, &c., That the slaves recently emancipated by the proclamation of the President or the United States, are entitled to all the rights and privileges of free negroes in the State.

Mr. Dargan moved an adjournment until 10 o'clock, A. M. to-morrow. Not agreed to.

Mr. Jenkins of Granville, moved to lay the substitute and bill upon the table. Not agreed to.

Mr. Baxter moved that the House adjourn. Not agreed to. Yeas 30, nays 72.

Mr. Jenkins of Warren, moved to postpone the further consideration of the subject until the 4th day of July next. Lost.

The question then recurring upon the substitute, it was rejected, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Arrington, Black, Burgess, Coates, Dalby, Dargan, Dickey, Farrow, Ferrell, Foster, Gidney, Hamilton, Harrison, Henry, Hilliard, Hawes, Horton, Jenkins of Granville, Jenkins of Warren, Jones, Judkins, Kenan, Leigh of Terrell, Lucas, Luke, Lyon, Marler, McDonald, McNair, Murril, Niven, Nicks, Shaw, Simmons, Smith, of Cumberland, Scoggins, Thigpen, Waugh, Williams and York—40.

NAYS—Messrs. Allison, Ashworth, Baxter, Beasley, Blackmer, Blair, Blythe, Bonner, Bryson, Burton, Caldwell, Cameron, Campbell, Candler, Carson, Cowan, Cox, Craige, Crawford, Davis, of Carterett, Dunn, Faircloth of Greene, Faircloth of Wayne, Flythe, Furr, Gains, Garland, Harper, Hodnett, Holderby, Hoke, Holmes, Houston, Hutchison, Hyman, Jenkins, of Gaston, Kinney, Lee of Gates, Logan, Manly, McAden, McGuire, McIntosh, Melson, Moore of Martin, Mott, Page, Palmer, Potter, Rosebro, Smith of Columbus, Smith of Guilford, Smith of Hertford, Stilley, Teague, Thompson, Trull, Wheeler, Whitley, Wilson and Yellowley—61.

Mr. McNair moved that the House adjourn. Not agreed to.

The bill then passed its second reading as follows:

Messrs. Allison, Ashworth, Baxter, Beasley, Blackmer, Blair, Blythe, Bonner, Bryson, Burton, Caldwell, Cameron, Campbell, Candler, Carson, Cowan, Cox, Crawford, Davis of Carteret, Dunn, Faircloth of Green, Faircloth of Wayne, Harper, Hawes, Hoke, Holmes, Houston, Hutchison, Hyman, Jenkins of Gaston, Kinney, Lee of Gates, Logan, Lyon, Manly, McAden, McDonald, McGuire, McIntosh, Melson, Moore of Alamance, Moore of Martin, Mott, Page, Palmer, Potter, Rosebro, Stilley, Teague, Thompson, Wheeler, Whitley, Wilson, Yellowley.—Yeas 54.

Messrs. Arrington, Black, Burgess, Coates, Craige, Dalby, Dargan, Dickey, Farrow, Ferrell, Flythe, Foster, Gaines, Garland, Hamilton, Harrison, Henry, Hilliard, Hodnett, Holderby, Horton, Jenkins of Granville, Jenkins of Warren, Jones, Judkins, Kenan, Leigh of Tyrrell, Lucas, Luke, Marler, McNair, Moore of Chatham, Murrill, Niven, Nicks, Shaw, Simmons, Smith of Cumberland, Smith of Guilford, Scoggin, Thigpen, Trull, Waugh, Williams, York.—Nays 45.

Sundry engrossed bills from the Senate had their first reading in the House. One of these entitled "a bill concerning indictments in Courts of Oyer and Terminer," passed its several readings under a suspension of the rules. [Renders indictments heretofore pending in Courts of Oyer and Terminer triable at the next term of the Superior Court of the counties in which they were severally held.]

The House adjourned until 10 o'clock a. m., to-morrow.

WOMAN.—Mrs. Stevens, the "sweet story writer," has, somewhere, thrown off this eloquent passage:

"Woman, woman!—truly she is a miracle.—Place her amid flowers, foster her as a tender plant, and she is a thing of fancy, waywardness, and something of folly—annoyed by a dew-drop, fretted by the touch of a butterfly's wing, ready to faint at the rustle of a beetle. The zephyrs are too rough, the showers too heavy; and she is overpowered by the perfume of a rosebud. But let real calamity come, rouse her affections, enkindle the fires of her heart, and mark her then. How her heart strengthens itself; how strong is her purpose. Place her in the heat of battle, give her a child, a bird, anything she loves or pities, to protect, and see her, as in a related instance.

raising her white arms as a shield, and as her own blood crimsons her upturned forehead, praying for life to protect the helpless. Transplant her into the dark places of earth, awaken her energies to action, and her breath becomes a healing, and her presence a blessing; she disputes, inch by inch, the stride of the stalking pestilence, when man, the strong and brave, shrinks away pale and affrighted. Misfortune daunts her not; she wears away a life of silent endurance, or goes forward with less timidity than to her bridal. In prosperity she is a bud full of imprisoned odors, waiting but for the winds of adversity to scatter them abroad—pure gold, valuable but untried in the furnace. In short, woman is a miracle, a mystery."

THE NATIONAL FINANCE.—Business at the north hesitates white the financial policy of the government remains unsettled. It is urged in Washington that action upon the funding bill be taken, and that the revenue will be ample for all purposes, and allow a large sinking fund, if the financial scheme of the internal revenue committee be adopted. The amount desirable by the scheme is estimated at five hundred millions. If such is the fact it is a heavier tax upon the people, but, if admitted, the south must be supplied with currency, if crops of staples are to be made and moved. The limit to the national currency of three hundred millions is nearly reached, but it is considered quite certain that congress will authorise an ext[illegible]on of the limit so far as may be necessary for [illegible]e circulation of the south.

Message from the President—Veto of the Freedmen's Bureau Bill.

To the Senate of the United States:

I have examined with care the bill which originated in the senate, and has been passed by the two houses of congress, to amend an act entitled "An act to establish a bureau for the relief of freedmen and refugees," and for other purposes. Having, with much regret, come to the conclusion that it would not be consistent with the public welfare to give my approval to the measure, I return the bill to the senate with my objections to its becoming a law.

I might call to mind in advance of these objections, that there is no immediate necessity for the proposed measure. The act to establish a bureau for the relief of freedmen and refugees, which was approved in the month of March last, has not yet expired. It was thought stringent and extensive enough for the purpose in view in time of war. Before it ceases to have effect, further experience may assist to guide us to a wise conclusion as to the policy to be adopted in time of peace.

I share with congress the strongest desire to secure to the freedmen the full enjoyment of their freedom and their property, and their entire independence and equality in making contracts for their labor; but the bill before me contains provisions which, in my opinion, are not warranted by the constitution, and are not well suited to accomplish the end in view.

The bill proposes to establish, by authority of congress, military jurisdiction over all parts of the United States containing refugees and freedmen. It would, by its very nature, apply with most force to those parts of the United States in which the freedmen most abound; and it expressly extends the existing temporary jurisdiction of the freedmen's bureau, with greatly enlarged powers, over those States, "in which the ordinary course of judicial proceedings has been interrupted by the rebellion." The source from which this military jurisdiction is to emanate is none other than the President of the United States, acting through the War Department and the commissioner of the freedmen's bureau. The agents to carry out this military jurisdiction are to be selected either from the army or from civil life; the country is to be divided into districts and sub-districts, and the number of salaried agents to be employed may be equal to the number of counties or parishes in all the United States where freedmen and refugees are to be found.

The subjects over which this military jurisdiction is to extend in every part of the United States, include protection to "all employees, agents and officers of this bureau in the exercise of the duties imposed" upon them by the bill. In eleven states it is further to extend over all cases affecting freedmen and refugees discriminated against "by local law, custom or prejudice." In those eleven states the bill subjects any white person who may be charged with depriving a freedman of "any civil rights of immunities belonging to white persons," to imprisonment or fine, or both—without, however, defining the "civil rights and immunities" which are thus to be secured to the freedman by military law. This military jurisdiction also extends to all questions that may arise respecting contracts. The agent who is thus to exercise the office of a military judge may be a stranger, entirely ignorant of the laws of the place, and exposed to the errors of judgment to which all men are liable. The exercise of power, over which there is no legal supervision, by so vast a number of agents as is contemplated by the bill, must, by the very nature of man, be attended by acts of caprice, injustice and passion.

The trials having their origin under this bill are to take place without the intervention of a jury, and without any fixed rules of law or evidence. The rules on which offences are to be "heard and determined" by the numerous agents are such rules and regulations as the president, through the war department, shall prescribe. No previous presentment is required, nor any indictment charging the commission of a crime against the laws; but the trial must proceed on charges and specifications. The punishment will be—not what the law declares, but such as a court marshall may think proper; and from these arbitrary tribunals there lies no appeal, no writ of error to any of the courts in which the constitution of the United States vests exclusively the judicial power of the country.

While the territory and the classes of actions and offences that are made subject to this measure are so extensive, the bill itself, should it become a law, will have no limitation in point of time, but will form a part of the permanent legislation of the country. I cannot reconcile a system of military jurisdiction of this kind with the words of the constitution, which declare that "no person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases arising in the land and naval forces or in the militia when in actual service in time of war or public danger;" and that "in all criminal prosecutions the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the State or district wherein the crime shall have been committed." The safeguards which the experience and wisdom of ages taught our fathers to establish as securities for the protection of the innocent, the punishment of the guilty, and the equal administration of justice, are to be set aside, and, for the sake of a more vigorous interposition in behalf of justice, we are to take the risk of the many acts of injustice that would necessarily follow from an almost countless number of agents, established in every parish or county in nearly a third of the states of the union, over whose decisions there is to be no supervision or control by the federal courts. The power that would be thus placed in the hands of the president is such as in time of peace certainly ought never to be entrusted to any one man.

If it be asked whether the creation of such a tribunal within a state is warranted as a measure of war, the question immediately presents itself whether we are still engaged in war. Let us not unnecessarily disturb the commerce and credit and industry of the country by declaring to the American people and to the world that the United States are still in a condition of civil war. At present there is no part of our country in which the authority of the United States is disputed.—Offences that may be committed by individuals should not work a forfeiture of the rights of whole communities. The country has returned, or is returning, to a state of peace and industry, and the rebellion is, in fact, at an end. The measure, therefore, seems to be as inconsistent with the actual condition of the country as it is at variance with the constitution of the United States.

If, passing from general considerations, we examine the bill in detail, it is open to weighty objections.

In time of war it is eminently proper that we should provide for those who are passing suddenly from a condition of bondage to a state of freedom. But this bill proposes to make the Freedmen's Bureau, established by the act of 1865 as one of many great and extraordinary military measures to suppress a formidable rebellion, a permanent branch of the public administration, with its powers greatly enlarged. I have no reason to suppose, and I do not understand it to be alleged, that the act of March, 1865, has proved deficient for the purpose for which it passed, although at that time, and for a considerable period thereafter, the government of the United States remained unacknowledged in most of the states whose inhabitants had been involved in the rebellion. The institution of slavery, for the military destruction of which the Freedmen's Bureau was called into existence as an auxiliary, has been already effectually and finally abrogated throughout the whole country by an amendment of the constitution of the United States, and practically its eradication has received the assent and concurrence of most of those states in which it at any time had an existence. I am not, therefore, able to discern, in the condition of the country, anything to justify an apprehension that the powers and agencies of the Freedmen's Bureau, which were effective for the protection of freedmen and refugees during the actual continuance of hostilities and of African servitude, will now, in a time of peace and after the abolition of slavery, prove inadequate to the same proper ends. If I am correct in these views, there can be no necessity for the enlargement of the powers of the bureau, for which provision is made in the bill.

The third section of the bill authorizes a general and unlimited grant of support to the destitute and suffering refugees and freedmen, their wives and children. Succeeding sections make provision for the rent or purchase of landed estates for freedmen, and for the erection, for their benefit, of suitable buildings for asylums and schools—the expense to be defrayed from the treasury of the whole people. The congress of the United States has never heretofore thought itself empowered to establish asylums beyond the limits of the Distric of Columbia, except for the benefit of our disabled soldiers and sailors. It has never founded schools for any class for our own people—not even for the orphans of those who have fallen in the defence of the Union, but has left the care of education to the much more competent and efficient control of the states, of communities, of private associations, and of individuals. It has never deemed itself authorized to expend the public money for the rent or purchase of homes for the thousands, not to say millions, of the white race, who are honestly toiling, from day to day, for their subsistence. A system for the support of indigent persons in the United States was never contemplated by the authors of the constitution; nor can any good reason be advanced why, as a permanent establishment, it should be founded for one class or color of our people more than another. Pending the war many refugees and freedmen received support of the government, but it was never intended that they should thenceforth be fed, clothed, educated and sheltered by the United States. The idea on which the slaves were assisted to freedom was, that, on becoming free, they would be a self-sustaining population. Any legislation that shall imply that they are not expected to attain a self-sustaining condition, must have a tendency injurious alike to their character and their prospects.

The appointment of an agent for every county and parish will create an immense patronage; and the expense of the numerous officers and their clerks, to be appointed by the President, will be great in the beginning with a tendency steadily to increase. The appropriations asked by the Freedmen's Bureau, as now established, for the year 1866, amount to $11,745,000. It may be safely estimated that the cost to be incurred under the pending bill will require double that amount—more than the entire sum expended in any one year under the administration of the second Adams. If the presence of agents in every parish and county is to be considered as a war measure, opposition, or even resistance might be provoked; so that, to give effect to their jurisdiction, troops would have to be stationed within reach of every one of them, and thus a large standing force be rendered necessary. Large appropriations would, therefore, be required to sustain and enforce military jurisdiction in every county or parish from the Potomac to the Rio Grande. The condition of our fiscal affairs is encouraging; but, in order to sustain the present measure of public confidence it is necessary that we practice not merely customary economy, but, as far as possible, severe retrenchment

In addition to the objections already stated, the fifth section of the bill proposes to take away land from its former owners without any legal proceeding being first had, contrary to that provision of the Constitution which declares that no person shall "be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law." It does not appear that a part of the land to which the section refers may not be owned by minors or persons of unsound mind, or by those who have been faithful to all their obligations as citizens of the United States. If any portion of the land is held by such persons, it is not competent for any authority to deprive them of it. If, on the other hand, it be found that the property is liable to confiscation, even then it cannot be appropriated to public purposes until, by due process of law, it shall have been declared forfeited to the Government.

There is still further objection to the bill, on grounds seriously affecting the class of persons to whom it is designed to bring relief. It will tend to keep the mind of the freedmen in a state of uncertain expectation and restlessness, while to those among whom he lives it will be a source of constant and vague apprehension.

Undoubtedly the freedman should be protected, but he should be protected by the civil authorities, especially by the exercise of all the constitutional powers of the courts of the United States and of the States. His condition is not so exposed as may at first be imagined. He is in a portion of the country where his labor cannot well be spared. Competition for his services from planters, from those who are constructing or repairing railroads, and from capitalists in his vicinage or from other states, will enable him to command almost his own terms. He also possesses a perfect right to change his place of abode, and if, therefore, he does not find in one community or state a mode of life suited to his desires, or proper remuneration for his labor, he can move to another, where that labor is more esteemed and better rewarded. In truth, however, each state induced by its own wants and interests, will do what is necessary and proper to retain within its borders all the labor that is needed for the development of its resources. The laws that regulate supply and demand will maintain their force, and the wages of the laborer will be regulated thereby. There is no danger that the exceedingly great demand for labor will not operate in favor of the laborer.

Neither is sufficient consideration given to the ability of the freedmen to protect and take care of themselves. It is no more than justice to them to believe that, as they have received their freedom with moderation and forbearance, so they will distinguish themselves by their industry and thrift, and soon show the world that in a condition of freedom they are self-sustaining, capable of selecting their own employment and their own place of abode, of insisting for themselves on a proper remuneration, and of establishing and maintaining their own asylums and schools. It is earnestly hoped that instead of wasting away, they will by their own efforts establish for themselves a condition of respectability and prosperity. It is certain that they can attain to that condition only through their own merits and exertions.

In this connection, the query presents itself whether the system proposed by this bill will not, when put into complete operation, practically transfer the entire care, support and control of four millions of emancipated slaves to agents, overseers or taskmasters who, appointed at Washington, are to be located in every county and parish throughout the United States containing freedmen and refugees? Such a system would inevitably tend to a concentration of power in the executive which would enable him, if so disposed, to control the action of this numerous class, and use them for the attainment of his own political ends.

I cannot but add another very grave objection to this bill. The constitution imperatively declares, in connection with taxation, that each State SHALL have at least one representative, and fixes the rule for the number to which, in future times, each State shall be entitled. It also provides that the senate of the United States SHALL be composed of two senators from each State, and adds, with peculiar force, that no State, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the senate. The original act was necessarily passed in the absence of the States chiefly to be affected, because their people were contumaciously engaged in the rebellion. Now, the case is changed, and some, at least, of those States are attending Congress by loyal representatives, soliciting the allowance of the constitutional right of representation. At the time, however, of the consideration and the passing of this bill, there was no senator or representative in Congress from the eleven States which are to be mainly affected by its provisions. The very fact that reports were and are made against the good disposition of the people of that portion of the country is an additional reason why they need and should have representatives of their own in Congress to explain their condition, reply to accusations, and assist, by their local knowledge, in the perfecting of measures immediately affecting themselves. While the liberty of deliberation would then be free, and Congress would have full power to decide according to its judgment, there could be no objection urged that the States most interested had not been permitted to be heard.

The principle is firmly fixed in the minds of the American people that there should be no taxation without representation. Great burdens have now to be borne by all the country, and we may best demand that they shall be bourne without murmur when they are voted by a majority of the representatives of the people. I would not interfere with the unquestionable right of Congress to judge, each House for itself, "of the elections, returns, and qualifications of its own members." But that authority cannot be construed as including the right to shut out, in time of peace, any State from the representation to which it is entitled by the Constitution. At present, all the people of eleven States are excluded—those who were most faithful during the war not less than the others. The State of Tennessee, for instance, whose authorities engaged in rebellion, was restored to her Constitutional relations to the Union by the patriotism and energy of her injured and betrayed people.—Before he war was brought to a termination they placed themselves in relations with the General Government, had established a State government of their own, and, as they were not included in the emancipation proclamation, they, by their own act, had amended their Constitution so as to abolish slavery within the limits of their State. I know no reason why the State of Tennessee, for example, should not fully enjoy "all her Constitutional relations to the United States."

The President of the United States stands towards the country in a somewhat different attitude from that of any member of Congress. Each member of Congress is chosen from a single district or State; the President is chosen from all the States. As eleven States are not at this time represented in either branch of Congress, it would seem to be his duty, on all proper occasions to present their just claims to Congress. There always will be a difference of opinion in the community, and individuals may be guilty of transgressions of the law; but these do not constitute valid objections against the right of a State to representation. I would in no wise interfere with the discretion of Congress with regard to the qualifications of members, but I hold it my duty to recommend to you, in the interests of peace and in the interests of Union, the admission of every State to its share in public legislation, when, however, insubordinate, insurgent, or rebellious its people may have been, it presents itself not only in an attitude of loyalty and harmony, but in the persons of representatives whose loyalty cannot be questioned under any existing Constitution or legal test.

It is plain that an indefinite or permanent exclusion of any part of the country from representation must be attended by a spirit of disquiet and complaint. It is unwise and dangerous to pursue a course of measures which will unite a very large section of the country against another large section of the country, however much the latter may preponderate. The course of emigration, the developments of industry and business, and natural causes, will raise up at the south men as devoted to the union as those of any other part of the land. But if they are all excluded from Congress—if, in a permanent statute, they are declared to be not in full constitution relations to the country, they may think they have cause to become a writ in feeling and sentiment against the government. Under the political education of the American people, the idea is inherent and ineradicable that the consent of the majority of the whole people is necessary to secure a willing acquiescence in legislation.

The bill under consideration refers to certain of the states as though they had not "been fully restored in all their constitutional relations to the United States." If they have not, let us at once act together to secure that desirable end at the earliest possible moment. It is hardly necessary for me to inform Congress that in my own judgment, most of those states, so far at lest as depends upon their own action, have already been fully restored, and are to be deemed as entitled to enjoy their constitutional rights as members of the union. Reasoning from the constitution itself, and from the actual situation of the country, I feel not only entitled, but bound to assume that with the federal courts restored, and those of the several states in the full exercise of their functions, the rights and interests of all classes of the people will, with the aid of the military in cases of resistance to the law, be essentially protected against unconstitutional infringement and violation.

Should this expectation unhappily fail, which I do not anticipate, then the executive is already fully armed with the powers conferred by the act of March, 1865, establishing the freedmen's bureau, and hereafter, as heretofore, he can employ the land and naval forces of the country to suppress insurrection or to overcome obstructions to the laws.

In accordance with the constitution, I return the bill to the senate, in the earnest hope that a measure involving questions and interests so important to the country will not become a law unless, upon deliberate consideration by the people, it shall receive the sanction of an enlightened public judgment.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

Washington, February 19, 1866.

A SPLENDID SOUVENIR.—A gold snuff-box, presented by Louis XVI, King of France, to Colonel John Laurens, of South Carolina, Aid-de-camp to General Washington, on the occasion of that officer's mission to France by order of the American congress, to negotiate a loan for his government, has been sent to a jeweler in Baltimore by a widow lady, one of the family descendants of Colonel Laurens, who has been impoverished by the war, and who wishes to realize from it something for the support of herself and children.

The box is of pure gold, the exterior beautifully enameled, and studded with diamonds. The top bears a likeness of Louis XVI, set in a cluster of thirty-four diamonds, while the edge is surrounded with twenty-four diamonds. This valuable relic of the revolution has been extensively admired since its exhibition to the public, and one citizen of Baltimore has offered two thousand five hundred dollars for it, but the jeweler is desirous of realising as much as possible for the unfortunate lady, and it is, therefore, probable it may be disposed of by raffle.

It is a matter of history that on the arrival of Col. Laurens in France, Dr. Franklin endeavored to persuade him not to present his petition to the King, but the Colonel was not to be driven from his purpose, and on the occasion of the first levee he walked directly up to his Majesty and handed him the petition of the American congress, remarking that "should the favor asked be denied, or even delayed, there is cause to fear that the sword which I wear may no longer be drawn in defence of the liberty of my country, but be wielded as a British subject against the monarchy of France." The manly address of Col. Laurens had the desired effect, his mission being crowned with success by France advancing the material aid asked for.

What is the difference between a good soldier and a fashionable lady? One faces the powder, and the other powers the face.

On a tombstone in a churchyard, in Ulster, is the following epitaph: "Erected to the memory of John Phillips, accidentally shot as a mark of affection by his brother."

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MARCH 1, 1866.

AGENTS.

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Receipts from the above Agents for Subscriptions, will be valid.

Popular Movement.

The heart of every patriot swells with gratitude to God as it receives intelligence of the demonstrations made all over the North, where the President's policy is not only recognized but endorsed. He seems to have touched the popular heart, and they are responding in a manner to make the radicals feel that an earthquake is threatening to swallow them. It would be better for Sumner, Stevens, Wade, *et idomne genus*, that a millstone were hanged about their necks and they were thrown into the bottom of the sea, than wake the vengeful anger of an offended people.

The President in his reponse made to the people of Washington, (who waited upon him and presented, in person, the resolutions passed at Grover's Theatre,) paid his respects to these Jacobin worthies, denouncing them by name in terms of unmeasured severity. He said "the Southern rebellion had been put down, and that the rising rebellion in the North must be put down." He pledged himself to protect "*the people, the Constitution and the Union.*"

A meeting was to be held at Cooper Institute, New York City, on the same night, presided over by the Hon. F. B. Cutting. Secretary Seward and Mr. Dennison, of the Cabinet, nad left Washington to attend it, and to address the vast assemblage in defense of the Presidential policy. Mr. Raymond, of the New York *Times*, will do likewise, besides many other gentlemen of national fame. The meeting is an uprising of the people, irrespective of cliques or parties, to hold the nation harmless from its open or secret foes. In looking over the list of those who called it, the first name upon the list was Wm. C. Bryant, of the *Evening Post*. In speaking of the call, the New York *Times* says only a brief time was given to obtain signatures, and it received thousands. Few hesitated and scarcely one refused.—The unanimity of sentiment in favor of the President is equally a surprise and a gratification, nor does it come too soon. The recklessness of Congress required this admonition. Well for those who have surrendered their judgment and their votes to a caucus dictator, if they open their eyes and assert their individuality in season.

Having received no paper from New York and no teleraphic dispatch since the time of the meeting, we will have to possess ourselves in patience until we do. On Sunday we received no Northern mail, so that we can not communicate the proceedings of the meeting at Cooper Institute to-day.

It will be perceived by the reader that the presentation of the resolutions of the Washington City meeting, and the accompanying address, was made by our old friend Phillip Fendall, of *National Intelligencer* fame.

Mr. Seward at Cooper Institute.

We have just risen from reading Mr. Seward's speech, delivered at the Cooper Institute, N. Y., on the evening of the 22nd inst., before an imposing audience. It may be characteristic of the man, but it was unequal to the occasion.

While not deficient in ability, it was unmarked by that sturdy, robust and defiant tone, which characterise the President's address to the people of Washington upon the same day. It wants manliness, it is too much emasculated for the times. It savors of rose-water.

Whilst a large portion of this country, in the administration of which Mr. Seward holds the second place, is slowly recovering from the throbs and throes ever incident to a state of war; while we are being taxed, and not represented, to be mockingly told, we say by the Secretary of State, upon such an occasion—"I feel sure *that loyal men, of the now loyal States will, sooner or later, at this session, or some other session, by this Congress or some other Congress, be received into the legislature of the nation*"—is cool, very! We have ever been struck with admiration by the undisturbed equanimity with which individuals and nations bare the sufferings and afflictions of others. But lest suspicion might alight upon us for misrepresenting Mr. Seward, he may speak for himself:

"I have said that I apprehend no serious difficulty or calamity. This confidence arises from the conviction which I entertained that there never was and never can be any successful process for the restoration of union and harmony among the States, except the one with which the President has avowed himself satisfied. Grant it that the rebellion is dispersed, ended and exhausted, dead even at the root, then it follows necessarily that the States sooner or later must be organized by loyal men in accordance with the change in our fundamental law, and that, being so organized, they should come by loyal representatives and resume the places in the family circle which, in a fit of caprice and passion, they rebelliously vacated. All the rebel States but Texas have done just that thing, and Texas is doing the same thing just now as fast as possible. The President is in harmony with all the States that were in rebellion. Every Executive Department and the Judicial Department are in operation, or are rapidly resuming the exercise of their functions. Loyal representatives, more or less, from these States—men whose loyalty may be tried by any constitutional or legislative test which will appiy even to representatives of the States which have been loyal throughout—are now standing at the doors of Congress, and have been standing there for three months past, asking to be admitted to seats which disloyal representatives, in violence of the rights and duties of the States, as well as of the sovereignty of the Union, had recklessly abandoned. These representatives, after a lapse of three months, yet remain waiting outside the chamber, while Congress passes law after law, imposes burden after burden and duty after duty upon the States which, thus against their earnestly-expressed desires, are left without representation. So far as I can judge of human probabilities, I feel sure that loyal men from the now loyal States will, sooner or later, at this session or at some other, by this Congress or some other, be received into the Legislature of the nation."

THE CITY COUNCIL of Baltimore have passed resolutions most heartily endorsing the President's veto.

The Late Speeches.

The evidence continues to accumulate of the favorable impression made by the President upon the popular mind, in his speech delivered to the people of Washington, from the portico of the White House, on the 22d inst. North and South, East and West, they are expressing their determination to support him while discharging the duties of his high office, after the manner declared by him upon that occasion. His bold, ardent and manly bearing, his readiness to meet the issues thrust upon him, his noble declaration to protect the people from the mal-practices of reckless demagogues, and to preserve the constitution and the Union were received by thunders of applause.

Mr. Seward's speech in New York, upon the contrary, was too cool, too philosophical, too passionless for the times. His unruffled equanimity, unsuited to the occasion. It wears too much the appearance of toying fiddle-faddle. While speaking of it, the Petersburg *Index* indulges in the following remarks:

THE NEW YORK MEETING.

We surrender our space to-day to the address of Mr. Seward before the Mass Meeting, held to endorse the Great Veto, in New York, last Thursday night. We do not regard, it as most of our conservative cotemporaries seem to do, as a frank and statesmanlike support of Andrew Johnson.

It is not that, and nothing like that. No one can read it attentively without becoming convinced that Mr. Seward was there for the purpose of preventing a breach with the radicals. There is a Mark Tapley "jollity" about this effort that is as painful as the melancholy effort of our Mark when sick of the fever. The whole speech is full of the soothing phrase "nobody is hurt," no danger, gentlemen—but, especially, "there is no necessity for a breach in *the party*."

Postmaster General Dennison was there for the same purpose, and for that alone. He said:

He (the speaker) did not believe there was any necessity for a difference of opinion between the President and the Congress of the United States in relation to the matter which now agitated the country, and he regarded this meeting as an augury that the dangers which now portend would soon pass away.

Banish the idle dream, gentlemen. There is a wide gulf between the President and the Congress, and while you were applying your bland rhetorical poultices to the wound in *the party*, Andrew Johnson was thundering denunciation on the heads of the leaders of that party, and pointing every shaft he launched by stamping it with the name of the destined victim. Some party may survive, but it is not the party of Stevens, and Sumner, and Wade, and the lesser fry, down, down, down to that corrupt hireling of the Senate, Jeremy Didler Forney—or, if it does, it must do without Andrew Johnson. He will have none of it.

The W. & W. Railroad Company

Have received two of the four first class passenger cars, and one of the four first class passenger train engines contracted for by the Superintendent in October last.

One of the remaining engines is at Lynchburg, where it has been detained some weeks, but is expected here now in a few days.

The other two engines are ready for shipment from Mason's celebrated locomotive works at Taunton, Mass.

The first two engines were built by Rogers, at Patterson, N. J.

The cars were built by Harlan, Hollingsworth & Co., Wilmington, Del., where the remaining two are now nearly ready for delivery.

These engines and cars are of the very best quality of workmanship for strength, durability and beauty.

No cost has been spared to make them *first* class in every particular.

No contract has been or will be made, we understand, for any but the very best articles, thinking, as the President and Superintendent do, that the best articles are the cheapest. This, they say, is their experience.

The engines are named, respectively, Wm. A. Wright and A. J. DeRosset. The latter named happened to reach here first.

The cost of those engines was about $20,000 each, and the cars cost $5,500 delivered here.

North Carolina and Atlantic Railroads.

Before taking final action upon the proposition to combine the North Carolina and Atlantic Railroads, it will be hoped the General Assembly will act with that deliberation which the important interests involved require; and that they will not by hasty and inconsiderate legislation injuriously affect interests which should be carefully guarded by them.

The question is one of moment to Wilmington, and we hope no step may be taken calculated to jeopard or impair her commerce.

We will recur to this subject again.

Spring.

WE heard yesterday morning the sweet notes of the blue bird, as he carolled his morning salutations to the sun. It reminded us of the gradual approach of spring, with all its accompanying blandishments. The plum trees are already ladened with buds, just bursting into beauty and fragrance—filling the air with their sweet aroma and the ear with the soothing murmur of bees.

Spring time is coming,
Insects are humming, &c.

Adjournment of the Legislature.

We learn that the joint select committee on adjournment presented their report to the Senate on Saturday last, 24th inst., and recommended the adoption of a resolution adjourning the General Assembly on Monday, the 12th inst.

AT WHEELING, WEST VIRGINIA, a salute of one hundred guns were fired in honor of the President's veto.

The *radicals* of the West Virginia Senate have refused by a vote of 15 to 4 to endorse the President's veto.

A friend of ours allowed the negroes belonging to a plantation ten miles below town, situated upon Town creek, to remain on the plantation, provided they would cultivate it and allow him one-third, which they agreed to do. There were 42 negroes all told. His third, upon a division of the products, consisted of 4½ bushels of corn, 275 pounds of fodder, 30 lbs. 7 ounces of clean rice, 4 roasting ears and a few tomatoes.

Comment is unnecessary.

MISSOURI LEGISLATURE.—Both houses of the Missouri Legislature have passed resolutions opposing the President's veto of the Freedmen's Bureau bill. This is the only public demonstration against the veto that we have heard of.

The Rev. P. N. Lynch, catholic bishop of Charleston, has made arrangements which will shortly permit him to commence the construction of a new and elegant church edifice, in the Gothic style, to take the place of St. Finbar's cathedral, which was so unfortunately destroyed in the conflagration of 1861.

GREAT SPEECH
OF
PRESIDENT JOHNSON.

We publish below, the great speech of President Johnson, at the mass meeting on the 22nd of February.

On the procession reaching the Executive Mansion, where an immense crowd had preceded it, Mr, Fendall, the President of the meeting presented to the President the resolutions which had passed the meeting, with a brief and pertinet address, in which he informed him that the assembly had adjourned to the Presidential Mansion to pay their respects to him. The President was then formally conducted to the front portico, from whence—silence having been obtained in the vast assemblage, he addressed them substantially as follows:

THE PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

Fellow-citizens—for I presume I have a right to address you as such—to the committee who have conducted and organized this meeting so far, I have to tender my sincere thanks for the compliment and approbation they have manifested in their personal address to myself, and in the resolutions they have adopted. [At this point a fireman's procession attracted the attention of a portion of the crowd, and created such a disturbance that the President was unable to proceed for several minutes. Mr. Fendall, chairman of the committee, in vain endeavored to restore order. Hon. Green Clay Smith then took the stand, and succeeded in making himself heard, and in bringing the crowd to something like silence.] The President proceeded:

Fellow-citizens, I was about to tender my thanks to the committee who waited upon me and presented me with the resoiutions adopted on this occasion—resolutions, as I understand, complimentary to the policy pursued by this Administration since it came into power. I am free to say to you, on this occasion, that it is extremely gratifying to me to know that so large a portion of my fellow-citizens approve and endorse the policy that has been adopted and is intended to be carried out. [Applause.] That policy has been one which was intended to restore the glorious Union of these States to their original relations to the Government of the United States. [Prolonged applause.]

WASHINGTON'S DAY.

This seems to be a day peculiarly appropriate for such a manifestation—the day that gave birth to him who founded this Government—the Father of his Country—of him who stood at that period, when all these States entered into this glorious Confederacy—[The fire-men's procession again succeeded in creating sufficient disturbance to make the President unable to be heard.] The President good humoredly remarked, "Don't interfere with them, they are right, and always were right."

He proceeded: This day, I say, is peculiarly appropriate to endorse the restoration of the Union of these States, founded by "the Father of his Country." Washington, whose name this city bears, is embalmed in the hearts of all who love free government. [A voice, "So is Andrew Johnson."] Washington, who, in the language of one of his eulogists, was "first in peace, first in war, first in the hearts of his countrymen." No people can claim him, no nation can appropriate him. His reputation and love are commensurate with the civilized world, with all those who love free government. I have recently visited the association which is directing its efforts to the completion of the monument erected to his memory. I was proud to meet them, and, so far as I could, to give them my humble influence and patronage a monument being erected to him who founded the Government almost within a stone's throw of the spot from which I address you. Let it be completed. [Cheers.]

Let the pledges which all these States, associations and corporations have placed in that monument of their faith in and love for this Union be preserved. Let it be completed. And in this connection let me refer to the motto upon the stone sent from my own State—God bless her—[a voice, "and bless you"]—a State which has struggled for the preservation of the Union in the field and in the councils of the nation, now struggling in embarrassment in consequence of the interruption that has taken place with the Federal Government growing out of the rebellion, but struggling to renew her relations with the Government, and take her stand where she has stood since 1796. [Cheering.] Let me, I say, repeat the sentiment inscribed upon the stone sent here to be placed in that monument of freedom, and in commemoration of Washington. I stand by that sentiment, and she is now willing to stand by it. It was the sentiment enunciated by the immortal Andrew Jackson, "The Federal Union, it must be preserved." Were it possible for that old man, who in statue is now before me, and in picture behind me, in the Capitol, to be called forth, or were it possible for us to communicate with the illustrious dead, and he could be informed of or made to understand the progress and working of faction, rebellion, and treason, the old man would turn over in his grave. [Laughter and cheers.] He would rise, and, shaking off the habiliments of the tomb, stand erect, and extending his long, bony finger, would reiterate the sentiment he once spoke: "The Federal Union, it must be preserved."

THE EXTREMISTS—NORTH AND SOUTH.

But we see and witness what has transpired since his day. We remember what he did in 1823, when treason, treachery, and infidelity to the Government and Constitution of the United States then stalked forth. It was his power and influence that went forth then and crushed the treason in its infancy. It was then stopped, but only for a time. The spirit continued; there were men disaffected to the Government both North and South. We had peculiar institutions of which some complained and to which others were attached. One portion of our countrymen advocated that institution in the South, another opposed it in the North, and it resulted in creating two extremes. One in the South reached the point at which they were prepared to dissolve the Government of the United States, to secure and preserve their "peculiar institution." And in what I may say on this occasion I want to be understood. There was another portion of our countrymen who were opposed to this peculiar institution in the South, and who went to the extreme of being willing to break up the Government to get clear of it. [Applause.] I am talking to you today in the common phrase, and assume to be nothing but a citizen, and one who has been fighting for the Constitution and to preserve the Government. These two parties have been arrayed against each other; and I stand before you to-day as I did in the Senate in 1860, in the presence of those who were making war on the Constitution, and who wanted to disrupt the Government, to denounce, as I did then in my place, those who were so engaged as traitors. I have never ceased to repeat, and as far as efforts could go to carry out, the sentiments I then uttered. [Cheers.]

HIS CONSISTENT STAND AGAINST DISUNION.

I remarked that there were two parties, one for destroying the Government to preserve slavery and the other for breaking up the Government to destroy slavery. The objects to be accomplished were different, it is true, so far as slavery is concerned, but they agreed in one thing, and that was the breaking up of the Government. They agreed in the destruction of the Government, the precise thing which I have always stood up to oppose. Whether the disunionist comes from the South or from the North, I stand now where I did then, to vindicate the union of these States and the Constitution of the country. [Applause.] The rebellion, or treason, manifested itself in the South; I stood by the Government. I said I was for the Union with slavery or I was for the Union without slavery. In either alternative I was for my Government and the Constitution.

HIS SPIRIT TOWARDS THE SOUTH.

The Government has stretched forth its strong arm, and, with its physical power, has put down treason in the field; yes, the section of country which has arrayed itself against the Government has been put down by the Government itself. Now what had we said to those people? We said "no compromise; we can settle this question with the South in eight and forty hours." "How?" "Disband your armies, acknowledge the Constitution of the United States, obey the law, and the whole question is settled." Well, their armies have been disbanded; they come forward now in a spirit of magnanimity, and say, "We were mistaken; we made an effort to carry out the doctrine of secession and dissolve this Union; in that we have failed, and, having traced this thing to its logical and physical consequences and results, we now again come forward and acknowledge the flag of our country, obedience to the Constitution, and the supremacy of the law." [Cheers.] I say, then, when you have complied with the Constitution, when you have yialded to the law, when you acknowledge your allegiance to the Government, I am ready to open the doors of the Union and restore you to your old relations to the Government of our fathers. [Prolonged applause.]

LENIENCY AND FORGIVENESS THE TRUE POLICY.

Who, I ask, has suffered more for the Union than I have? I shall not now repeat the wrongs or sufferings inflicted upon me; but it is not the way to deal with a whole people in the spirit of revenge. I know there has been a great deal said about the exercise of the pardoning power so far as the executive is concerned. There is no one who has labored harder to have the principal, intelligent, conscious traitors brought to justice, to have the law vindicated, and the great fact vindicated that treason is a crime, than I who stand before you to-day. Yet while conscious, intelligent traitors are to be punished, should whole States, communities and people be made to submit to and bear the penalty of death? I have, perhaps, as much hostility and as much resentment as a man ought to have, but we should conform our action and our conduct to the example to Him who founded our holy religion—not that I would liken this to it, or bring any comparison, for I am not going to detain you long. But, gentlemen, I came into power under the Constitution of the country and by the approbation of the people.—And what did I find? I found eight millions of people who were in fact condemned under the law, and the penalty was death. Under the idea of revenge and resentment they were to be annihilated and destroyed. O, how different this from the example set by the holy founder of our religion, whose divine arm touches the horizon and embraces the whole earth. Yes, He who founded this great scheme came into the world and found our race condemned under the law, and the sentence was death. What was His example? Instead of putting the world or a nation to death, He went forth with grace and attested by His blood and His wounds that He would die and let the nation live. Let them repent, and let them acknowledge their allegiance; let them become loyal and willing supporters and defenders of our glorious "stripes and stars" and the Constitution of our country; let their leaders, the conscious, intelligent traitors, suffer the penalty of the law, but for the great mass, who have been forced into this rebellion and misled by their leaders, I say, leniency, kindness, trust and confidence. [Euthusiastic cheers.]

THE SECOND REBELLION.

But, my countrymen, after having passed through the rebellion, and given such evidence as I have—though men croak a great deal about it now [laughter]—when I look back through the battle-fields and see many of these brave men, in whose company I was, in localities where the contest was most difficult and doubtful, before the smoke of battle has scarcely passed away, before the blood shed has scarcely congealed, what do we find? The rebellion is put down by the strong arm of the government in the field; but is that the only way in which we can have rebelion?—They struggled for the breaking up of your government, but before they are scarcely out of the battle field, and before our brave men have scarcely returned to their homes, to renew the ties of affection and love, we find ourselves almost in the midst of another rebellion. [Applause.] The war to suppress one rebellion was to prevent the separation of the States, to prevent them from flying off, and thereby changing the character of the government, and weakening its power. Now what is the struggle? There is an attempt to concentrate the power of the government in the hands of the few, and thereby bring about a consolidation which is equally dangerous and objectionable with separation. [Enthusiastic applause.] We find that powers are assumed and attempted to be exercised of a most extraordinary character.—What are they?

THE REVOLUTIONARY ACTION OF THE RADICALS IN CONGRESS.

We find that Governments can be revolutionized, can be changed, without going into the battle-field. Sometimes revolutions, the most disastrous to the people, are effected without the shedding of blood. The substance of government may be taken away, while the form and shadow is still adhered to. Now, what are the attempts? What is being proposed? We find that, in fact, by an irresponsible, central directory, nearly all the powers of Government are assumed, without even consulting the legislative or executive departments of Government. Yes! and by a resolution reported by a committee, upon whom all the legislative power of the Government has been conferred, that great principle in the Constitution, which authorizes and empowers each branch of the legislative department, the Senate and House of Representatives, to be the judges of the election and qualification of its own members, has been virtually taken away from those departments of Government, and conferred upon a committee, who must report before they can act under the Constitution, and allow members duly elected to take their seats By this rule they assume that there must be laws passed, that there must be recognition in respect to a State in the Union, with all its practical relations restored, before the respective houses of Congress, under the Constitution, shall judge of the election and qualification of its own members. What position is that? You have been struggling for four years to put down the rebellion. You denied in the beginning of the struggle that any State had the right to go out; you said that they had neither right nor power. The issue has been made, and it has been settled that a State has neither the right nor the power to go out of the Union; and when you have settled that by the executive and military power of the Government and by the public judgment, you turn round and assume that they are out, and shall not come in. [Laughter and cheers.]

HIS OWN POLICY.

I am free to say to you, as your Executive, that I am not prepared to take any such position. I said in the Senate, in the very inception of the rebellion, that States had no right to go out, that they had no power to go out. That question has been settled, and I cannot turn round now, and give the lie direct to all I profess to have done in the last five years. [Laughter and applause.] I can do no such thing. I say that when they comply with the Constitution, when they have given sufficient evidence of their loyalty and that they can be trusted, when they yield obedience to the law, I say extend to them the right hand of fellowship, and let peace and Union be restored. [Loud cheers.]

HIS OPINION OF SUMNER, STEVENS & CO.—HE DOESN'T MEAN TO BE BULLIED.

But then, gentlemen, as we swing round the circle, I have fought traitors and treason in the South; I opposed the Davises, the Toombs, the Slidells, and a long list of others, whose names I need not repeat, and now, when I turn round, at the other end of the line, I find men, I care not by what name you call them, [a voice, "Call them traitors,"] who still stand opposed to the restoration of the Union of these States, and I am free to say to you, that I am still for the preservation of this compact; I am still for the restoration of this Union; I am still in favor of this great Government of ours going on and following out its destiny. [A voice, "Give us the names."] A gentleman calls for the names; well, suppose I should give them. [A voice, "We know them."] I look upon them, I repeat it, as President or citizen, as much opposed to the fundamental principles of this Government, and believe they are as much laboring to prevent or destroy them, as were the men who fought against us. [A voice, "What are the names?"] I say Thaddeus Stevens, of Pennsylvania, [tremendous applause;] I say Chas. Sumner, [great applause;] I say Wendell Phillips, and others of the same stripe, are amongst them. [A voice, "Give it to Forney."] Some gentleman in the crowd says "Give it to Forney." I have only just to say that I do not waste my ammunition upon dead cocks. [Laughter and applause.] I stand for my country, I stand for the Constitution, where I placed my feet from my advent into public life. They may traduce me, they may slander me, they may vituperate; but let me say to you that it has no effect upon me. [Cheers.] And let me say, in addition, that I do not intend to be overawed by reason of pretended friends, nor do I intend to be bullied by my enemies. [Applause, and a cry of "The people will sustain you."]

HIS FAITH IN THE MASSES OF HIS COUNTRYMEN.

I know, my countrymen, that it has been insinuated—and not only insinuated but said directly—(the intimation has been given in high places)—that if such a usurpation of power had been exercised two hundred years ago, in a particular reign, it would have cost a certain individual his head.—What usurpation has Andrew Johnson been guilty of? ["None!" "none!" The usurpation I have been guilty of has always been standing between the people and the encroachments of power; and because I dared say in a conversation with a fellow citizen and a Senator, too, that I thought amendments to the Constitution ought not to be so frequent; that their effect would be that it would lose all its prestige and dignity; that the old instrument would be lost sight of in a small time; because I happened to say in a conversation that, if it was amended such and such amendments should be adopted, it was a usurpation of power that would have cost a king his head at a certain time. [Laughter and applause.] And, in connection with this subject, it was explained that we were in the midst of earthquakes, that they trembled and could not yield. Yes, there is an earthquake coming; there is a ground swell coming of popular judgment and indignation. ["That's true."] The American people will speak by their instincts, and they will know who are their friends and who their enemies.

HIS RECORD.

What positions have I occupied? I have occupied all positions under this Government, beginning with an alderman and running through all branches of the legislature. [A voice—"From a tailor up."] Some gentleman says I have been a tailor. [Tremendous applause.] Now, that did not discomfit me in the least, for when I used to be a tailor I had the reputation of being a good one, and of making close fits [Great laughter]—always punctual with my customers and always did good work. [A voice—"No patchwork."] No, I do not want any patchwork; I want a whole suit. But we will pass by this little facetiousness. My friends may say, "You are President, and you must not talk about such things." When principles are involved, my countrymen, when the existence of my country even is imperilled, I will act as I have on former occasions, and speak what I think. I was saying that I had held nearly all positions from alderman, through both branches of Congress, to that which I now occupy, and who is there that will say Andrew Johnson ever made a pledge that he did not redeem? or made a promise that he did not fulfill? Who will say he has ever acted otherwise than in fidelity to the great mass of the people? They may talk about beheading and usurpation, but when I am beheaded I want the American people to be the witnesses. I do not want by inuendoes, by indirect remarks in high places, to see the man who has assassination brooding in his bosom exclaim, "This Presidential obstacle must be gotten out of the way." I make use of a very strong expression when I say that I have no doubt the intention was to incite assassination, and so get out of the way "the obstacle" from place and power. Whether by assassination or not, there are individuals in this Government, I doubt not, who want to destroy our institutions and change the character of the Government. Are they not satisfied with one murder we have had? Does not the murder of Lincoln appease the vengeance and wrath of the opponents of this Government? Are they still unslaked? Do they still want more blood? Have they not got honor and courage enough to attain their objects otherwise than by the hands of the assassin? ["No! no!"]

HIS VIEWS ON ASSASSINATION.

I am not afraid of assassins attacking me where a brave and courageous man would attack another. I only dread him when he would go in disguise, his footsteps noisless. If it is blood they want, let them have courage enough to strike like men. I know they are willing to wound, but they are afraid to strike. [Applause.] If my blood is to be shed because I vindicate the Union and the preservation of this Government in its original purity of character, let it be shed, but when it is shed, let an altar to the Union be errected, and then if it is necessary, take me and lay me upon it, and the blood that now warms and animates my existence shall be poured out as a last libation of tribute to the Union of these States. [Great applause.] But let the opponents of this Government remember that when it is poured out, "the blood of the martyr will be the seed of the church." [Cheers.]

A CONVERSATION WITH MR. LINCOLN—THE LATE PRESIDENT'S VIEWS ON REPRESENTATION.

Gentlemen, this Union will grow; it will continue to increase in strength and power, though it may be cemented and cleansed with blood. I have talked longer now than I intended to speak. Let me thank you for the honor you have done me.—So far as this government is concerned, let me say one other word in reference to the amendments of the Constitution of the United States. When I reached Washington for the purpose of being inaugurated as Vice President of the United States, I had a conversation with Mr. Lincoln. We were talking about the condition of affairs, and in reference to matters in my own State. I stated that we had called a convention, and amended our Constitution by abolishing slavery in the State—a State not embraced in his proclamation. All this met his approbation and gave him encouragement, and in talking upon the amendment to the Constitution he said: "When the amendment to the Constitution is adopted by three-fourths of the States we shall have have done all or pretty nearly all I am in favour of in amending the Constitution, if there was one other adopted." Said I, "what is that Mr. President?" Said he, "I have labored to preserve this Union; I have toiled four years; I have been subjected to calumny and misrepresentation, yet my great desire has been to preserve the Union of these States intact, under the Constitution as they were before." But, said I, "Mr. President, what amendment do you refer to?" He said he thought there should be an amendment added to the Constitution which would compel all the States to send their Senators and Representatives to the Congress of the United States. Yes, compel them. The idea was in his mind that it is a part of the doctrine of secession to break up the government by States withdrawing their Senators and Representatives from Congress, and, therefore, he desired a constitutional amendmend to compel them to be sent. How now does the matter stand? In the Constitution of the country, even that portion of which provides for the amendment of the organic law, says that no State without its consent, shall be deprived of its representation.

A PLEA FOR SOUTHERN REPRESENTATION.

And now what do we find? We find the position taken that States shall not be represented, that we may impose taxes, that we may send our taxgathers to every region and portion of a State, that the people are to be oppressed with taxes, but when they come here to participate in the legislation of the country, they are met at the door and told, "no; you must pay taxes, you must bear the burdens of the Government, but you must not participate in the legislation of the country, which is to affect you for all time." Is this just? ["No, no."] Then I say let us admit into the councils of the nation those who are unmistakably and unquestionably loyal; those men who acknowledge their allegiance to the Government, and swear to support the Constitution. It is all embraced in that. The amplification of an oath makes no difference if a man is not loyal; but you may adopt whatever test oath you choose to prove their loyalty—that is a matter of detail for which I care nothing—let him be unquestionably loyal, owning his allegiance to the Government, and willing to support it in its hour of peril and of need, and I am willing to trust them. I know that some do not attach so much importance to this principle as I do, but one principle we carried through the Revolution was that there should be no taxation without representation. I hold to that principle laid down as fundamental by our fathers. If it was good then, it is good now. If it was a rule to stand by then, it is a rule to stand by now. It is a fundamental principle that should be adhered to as long as free government lasts.

HE UNROLLS THE CONSTITUTION.

I know it was said by some during the rebellion that our Constitution had been rolled up as a piece of parchment, and laid away; that in the time of war and rebellion there was no Constitution. Well, we know that sometimes from the very great necessity of the case, from a great emergency, we must do unconstitutional things in order to preserve the Constitution itself. But, it while the rebellion was going on the Constitution was rolled up as a parchment; if it was violated in some particulars to save the Government, there may have been some excuse to justify it. But now that peace has come; now the war is over, we want a written Constitution; and I say the time has come to take the Constitution down, unroll it, re-read it, and understand its provisions. Now, if you have saved the Government by violating the Constitution in war, you can only save it in peace by preserving the Constitution; and the only way to preserve it is by a strict adherence to the Constitution of our fathers as it is now unfolded. It must now be read and understood by the American people. I come here to-day, as far as I can, in making these remarks, to vindicate the Constitution and to save it, for it does seem to me that encroachment after encroachment is proposed. I stand to-day prepared, so far as I can, to resist these encroachments upon the Constitution and Government. Now that we have peace, let us enforce the Constitution; let us live under and by its provisions; let it be published; let it be printed in blazing characters, as if it were in the heavens, punctuated with stars, that all may read and understand; let us consult that instrument; let us digest its provisions, understand them, and understanding, abide by them.

I tell the opponents of this Government, (I care not from what quarter they come, whether from the East, West, North or South,) you who are engaged in the work of breaking up the Government by amendments to the Constitution, that the principles of free government are deeply rooted in the American heart. All the powers combined, I care not of what character they are, cannot destroy that great instrument—that great chart of freedom. They may seem to succeed for a time, but their attempts will be futile. They might as well undertake to lock up the winds or chain the waves of the ocean, and confine them to limits. They may think now it can be done by a concurrent resolution; but when it is submitted to the popular judgment and to the popular will, they will find that they might as well undertake to introduce a resolution to repeal the law of gravity as to keep this Union from being restored.

THE PEOPLE TO DECIDE THE QUESTION.

It is just about as feasible to resist the great law of gravity which binds all to a common centre, as that great law of gravity which will bring back these States, and replace them in their relations. All these conspiracies and machinations, North and South, cannot prevent it. All that is wanted is time until the American people can get to know what is going on. I would the whole American people could be assembled here to-day, as you are. I wish we had an amphitheatre capacious enough to hold these thirty million people, that they could be here and witness the struggle that is going on to preserve the Constitution of their fathers. They would settle this question. They could see who it is, and how it is, and what kind of spirit is manifested in breaking up this great principle of free government. Yes! when they came to see the struggle, and to understand who is for and who against them, if you could make them perform the part of gladiators, in the first tilt you would find the enemies of the country crushed and helpless.

HIS FIDELITY TO THE PEOPLE.

I have detained you longer than I intended. ["Go on."] We are in a great struggle. I am your instrument. Who is there I have not toiled or laboured for? Where is the man or woman either in public or private life, who has not always received my attention or my time? Pardon the egotism, they say that man Johnson is a lucky man; that no man can defeat me. I will tell you what constitutes good luck. It is doing right and being for the people; that is what constitutes good luck. Somehow or other the people will find out and understand who is for and who is against them. I have been placed in as many trying positions as any mortal man was ever placed in, but, so far, I have not deserted the people, and I believe they will not desert me. What principle have I violated? What sentiment have I swerved from? Can they put their finger upon it? Have you heard them point out any discrepancy? Have you heard them quote my predecessor, who fell a martyr to his country's cause, as going in opposition or in contradistinction to any thing that I have done? The very policy which I am pursuing now was pursued under his administration, was being pursued by him when that inscrutable Providence saw fit to remove him. I trust, to a better world than this. Where is there one principle adopted by him, in reference to this restoration, that I have departed from? ["None! none!"] The war, then, is not simply upon me, but upon my predecessor. I have tried to do my duty. I know that some people in their jealousy have made the remark that the White House is President. Just let me say that the charms of the White House, and all that sort of flummery, has less influence with me than with those who are talking about it. The little I eat or wear does not amount to much. That required to sustain me and my little family is very little, for I am not feeding many, though in one sense of consanguinity or affinity I am akin to everybody. The conscious satisfaction of having performed my duty to my country is all the reward I have.

HIS CONCLUDING APPEAL.

Then, in conclusion, let me ask this vast concourse, this sea of upturned faces, to go with me in standing round the Constitution of our country. It is again unfolded, and the people are invited to read, to understand, and to maintain its provisions. Let us stand by the Constitution of our fathers, though the heavens themselves may fall. Let us stand by it. Though faction may raze, though taunts and jeers may come, though vituperation may come in its most violent character, I will be found standing by the Constitution as the chief rock of our safety, as the palladium of our civil and religious liberty. Yes, let us cling to it as the mariner clings to the last plank when the night and tempest closes around him.

Accept my thanks for the indulgence you have given me in making the extemporaneous remarks I have upon this occasion. Let us go forward, forgetting the past and looking to the future, and try to restore our country, trusting in Him who rules on high and in the earth below that ere long our Union will be restored, and that we will have peace not only on earth but especially with the people of the United States, and good will. I thank you, my countrymen, for the respect you have manifested on this occasion. When your country is gone, if you are about that place, look out and you will find the humble individual who now stands before you weeping over its final dissolution.

THE LABOR QUESTION IN FLORIDA.—The Marion *Courier*, Feb. 1st, says:

We have conversed freely with farmers, in regard to the present state of free labor in the plantations, and are pleased to record that the fears heretofore entertained by a majority, were illusory. The laborer for the most part has set in with an interest and apparent determination to perform his labor well and faithfully. Contractors will find it the best policy to deal openly and fairly, with the laborer, that he may know at the end of the year that his labor has not been in vain: to control him by good advice as to his earnings, and instruction to be careful and economical. We shall recur to this subject from time to time as may be necessary.

Texas State Convention.

GALVESTON, Feb. 17.

The Convention is still in session. The report of the committee encouraging immigration and opposing stay laws, and against a special law prohibiting the intermarriage of whites and blacks was adopted.

A report was made in favor of the following alteration to the Constitution:—"That no slavery or involuntary servitude shall exist in the State of Texas except as a punishment for crime. Negroes shall have the right to sue and be sued, to make contracts, hold property and be tried by the courts, and in suits between whites and blacks they may testify in their own behalf."

A resolution was introduced to prevent the obtaining of damages for imprisonment under Confederate rule.

Bees and politicians are always busy—the former in gathering honey, the latter, gall.

NORTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE.

[REPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR THE JOURNAL.]

SENATE.

THURSDAY, Feb. 22.

Prayer by Rev. R. S. Mason, D. D., of the Episcopal church.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Several bills were reported back from the judiciary committee, which will be noticed as they come up for consideration.

CONSOLIDATION OF THE NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD AND THE ATLANTIC AND NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD.

Mr. Carter, from the judiciary committee, reported back Mr. Arendell's bill entitled "An Act to consolidate the North Carolina railroad company and the Atlantic and North Carolina railroad company," recommending its passage.

The report continues as follows, viz:

"The committee believe that a union of the two roads would very greatly diminish their aggregate expenses, and would also lessen the cost and facilitate the dispatch of transportation of all kinds over the roads.

"Under this arrangement, cars loaded at Charlotte or any other point west of Greensboro', will deliver their freight at Newbern or Morehead City, on the wharves, without breaking bulk, and without detention; thus securing an important if not indispensable advantage to the ports of our own State, and making it possible for the two roads, in which the State owns so large a proportion of the stock, to compete successfully with rival lines.

"The decision of the question of consolidation is referred, by the bill, to the majority of the stockholders of each road; and it is believed by the committee that it may be safely entrusted to them, and that the interest of the State will be carefully guarded in the transaction by the large representation to which she is entitled in general meetings of the stockholders."

D. M. CARTER,
For the Committee.

NEGRO TEACHERS AND MINISTERS.

Mr. Bullock introduced a bill to establish a college for the education of teachers and ministers of the gospel of the colored race. [The college is proposed to be established under the auspices of the Presbyterian church of the State, with Rev. Jesse Rankin, Rev. S. S. Markland, Alexander McIver, Rev. Geo. S. Russell, A. A. Willard, Rev. J. M. Atkinson, Rev. H. Hardie, Rev. E. H. Harding, and Rev. W. L. Millen, as Trustees of the "Freedmen's College of North Carolina."] Referred to the committee on Education.

DEPRECIATION OF CONFEDERATE CURRENCY.

Mr. Harris' (of Rutherford) bill to establish a scale of depreciation of Confederate currency, was considered as the unfinished business.

The question was on the amendment proposed by Mr. Wilson (reported yesterday,) and it was not adopted.

On motion of Mr. Aycock, the vote by which the Senate adopted the scale, reported by the minority of the committee, was reconsidered.

The question then recurring upon the adoption of the scale proposed by the minority, Mr. Bynum offered a substitute as an amendment to the amendment, and it was adopted.

And on motion of Mr. Bynum, the scale introduced by himself and the accompanying bill, was ordered to be printed.

TWENTY-SECOND OF FEBRUARY.

Mr. Carter introduced the following resolution, viz:

Resolved, That a message be sent to the House of Commons informing that body, that the Senate would adjourn to-day at 12 o'clock, M., as a mark of profound respect to the memory of George Washington, the father of his country. Adopted.

INSPECTION OF NAVAL STORES FOR CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

The House agreed to the amendments of the Senate, to the bill to authorize the county court of Cumberland, to appoint inspectors of naval stores.

Ordered to be enrolled.

SALARIES AND FEES.

A message was received from the House, informing the Senate that the House did not concur in the amendments to the bill to regulate salaries and fees.

REAL ESTATE BANKS.

The following resolution, passed by the House, was concurred in by the Senate, viz:

Resolved, (The Senate concurring,) That a joint select committee of four, on the part of the House of Commons, and two on the part of the Senate, be raised to take into consideration the policy and practicability of establishing a National Bank in the State of North Carolina, to aid the State in its financial operations, and to supply the people thereof with a healthy currency, based upon a mortgage of real estate on the part of individuals, and the hypothecation of stocks on the part of the State, in order to raise a sufficient fund for the establishment of said bank, and that said committee report by bill or otherwise.

Messrs. Carter and Covington were designated as the Senate branch of said committee.

The hour of 12 o'clock having arrived, the Speaker adjourned the Senate.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THURSDAY, Feb. 22.

The House was called to order at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Prayer by Rev. R. S. Mason of the Episcopal Church.

The journal of yesterday was read and approved.

Sundry reports were made from standing committees which will be noticed in detail hereafter.

A message was received from the Senate, transmitting the bill regulating salaries and fees, with amendments, asking concurrence.

The House refused to concur.

Mr. McDonald, introduced a resolution that the House adjourn until 10 o'clock to-morrow, in respect to the memory of George Washington. The House refused to adjourn.

Mr. Allison introduced a resolution to raise a joint select committee to consider and report relative to the policy and practicability of establishing a National Bank in the State of North Carolina. Adopted, and sent to the Senate for concurrence.

Mr. Gidney, a resolution in favor of James L. and W. S. Alexander.

Mr. Lucas, a bill to amend an act concerning Justices of the Peace. [Relates merely to Bladen county.] Referred.

Mr. Hutchison, a bill to incorporate the Mayor and Board of Aldermen of the city of Charlotte.

Mr. Waugh, a resolution that from and after to-day the House will consider no additional recommendation for appointment of Justices of the Peace. Lies over one day under the rule.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

The House proceeded to consider the unfinished business, viz: a bill to authorize the exchange of the stocks held by the State of North Carolina in certain railroads and canals, for bonds of the State, or the interest thereon now due, and for other purposes.

Mr. Caldwell addressed the House urging the passage of the bill.

Mr. Dargan opposed it at length.

The question recurring, the bill did not pass its second reading.

Mr. Waugh introduced the following resolution which was adopted:

Resolved, That His Excellency, the Governor, be respectfully requested to inform the General Assembly, what if any thing remains to be done, in closing the business engaged in by the State, for producing salt, during the recent war, and whether any action, for that purpose, be required upon the part of this Assembly."

ON CALENDAR.

A bill to amend the charter of the Sulphur Springs Camp Ground in Cleaveland county; and a bill to authorize the construction of a Toll Bridge over Pasquotank river, passed their second and third readings.

SPECIAL ORDER.

At 12 o'clock, M., the House proceeded to consider the special order, viz:

The bill passed its second reading.

A bill concerning assignments.

A message was received from the Senate announcing that, that body would adjourn at 12 o'clock, M., in honor of the memory of Washington.

On motion of Mr. Smith of Columbus, the House also adjourned until 10 o'clock, A. M., to-morrow.

SENATE.

FRIDAY, February 23.

Prayer by the Rev. A. Smedes, D.D., of the Episcopal Church.

TWO SESSIONS DAILY.

Mr. Black introduced a resolution proposing that from this time forward to the day of adjournment, the Senate hold two sessions daily, unless circumstances make it necessary to depart from the rule. The resolution lies over.

THE COMPTROLLER.

Mr. Covington, from the committee on *Finance*, made a special report, in behalf of a portion of that committee designated and requested to examine and compare the books and vouchers in the Comptroller's office, highly complimentary to Gen. Brogden the comptroller, concluding as follows:

"The books and vouchers in the Comptrollers office exactly correspond and agree, and the committee cheerfully bear testimony to the order and system with which the office has been kept, and we think the Comptroller merits, as a matter of simple justice, the confidence and approval of this General Assembly.

ANTE-WAR STATE DEBT.

On motion of Mr. Jones of Columbus, the engrossed bill to provide for the payment of the State debt contracted before the war, was taken from the table and made the special order for Monday next, 26th inst.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

A number of bills were introduced and properly referred and will be noticed hereafter.

SALARIES AND FEES.

The Senate refused to recede from its amendment, and proposed a committee of conference, in which the House concurred.

Messrs. Carter and Leitch of Robeson, compose the Senate branch of the committee.

DEPRECIATION OF CONFEDERATE CURRENCY.

The bill to establish a scale of depreciation was considered on its second reading.

Mr. Bynum proposed a substitute for the original bill.

Mr. Howard offered a substitute, as an amendment to the amendment. Ordered to be printed, and the bill and amendments referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. [These amendments are quite lengthy, and as the bill is of great importance, the final action will be reported in full.]

RATE OF INTEREST.

Mr. Bynum's bill to establish the rate of Interest passed its several readings to its engrossment. [The bill heretofore reported, provides for eight per cent interest on money loaned, and for nothing else, by special contract.]

THE U. S. FLAG TO FLOAT OVER THE CAPITOL.

The Senate concurred in the resolution, transmitted from the House, to request the Governor to have forthwith the U. S. Flag hoisted over the Capitol.

SKETCHES OF LOWER NORTH CAROLINA.

Mr. Bunyan's resolutions in reference to "Sketches of Lower North Carolina," passed their several readings, under a suspension of the rules. [Provides that Ruffin's Sketches of Lower North Carolina, hereto printed, be bound and distributed to the different libraries of State Institutions, and to the members of the General Assembly.

WESTERN N. C. RAILROAD.

Mr. Shober, from the Committee on Internal Improvements, reported a substitute for the bill to amend the charter of the Western North Carolina Railroad, viz: A bill to authorize the President of the Western North Carolina Railroad Company to borrow money on the faith and credit of the State. The substitute was adopted, and under a suspension of the rules, the bill passed its third reading, and was ordered to be engrossed. [The bill provides for the borrowing of a sum not to exceed fifty thousand dollars by the President, with the assent of the board of directors, on such terms as he may decree most advantageous, for which the faith and credit of the State is pledged; and for the purpose of liquidating said debt, a tax shall be levied and collected from each passenger, of — cent for every mile traveled, which shall be applied first to the payment of the interest, and then, if there be any surplus, to be reserved as a sinking fund and applied to the payment of the principal.] Upon its passage, Mr. Howard demanded the yeas and nays, which resulted yeas 22; nays 11.

BONDS ON MARRIAGE LICENCES.

Mr. Gash's bill to repeal that part of Sec. 2, Chap. 68, Revised Code, which relates to bonds on marriage licenses, was considered in its several readings.

Mr. Wilson argued at length in opposition to the bill, and offered a substitute, accomplishing the end aimed at, to-wit: to get rid of the Federal tax, without lessening the restraints and responsibilities of officers granting licenses, but it did not prevail.

Mr. Ferebee opposed the bill and demanded the yeas and nays, which resulted, yeas 22, nays 16.

So the bill passed and was ordered to be engrossed.

BILLS REJECTED.

The following bills were rejected:

Mr. Black's bill to diminish costs on equity sales for partition.

Mr. Hall's bill for the relief of certain freedmen.

Engrossed bill to amend the 12th section 118th chapter Revised Code.

EXECUTORS TO SELL FOR CASH.

Engrossed bill to empower the courts of pleas and quarter sessions to sell for cash, was considered on its second reading.

Mr. Wilson opposed the passage, and Messrs. Eure and Carter favored it.

And pending the discussion, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

FRIDAY, Feb. 23, 1866.

The House was called to order at ten o'clock, A. M.

Prayer by the Rev. Dr. Smedes, of the Episcopal Church.

The journal of yesterday was read and approved.

THANKS TO THE PRESIDENT.

Mr. Jenkins of Warren, introduced the following resolutions which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of this General Assembly are eminently due, and are hereby tendered to ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States, for the manly, patriotic, and statesman-like position which he has taken, in vetoing the unconstitutional act recently passed by Congress, extending the power of the Freedmen's Bureau.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to the President of the United States, with the assurance that his course in regard to this matter commands the unanimous approbation of this General Assembly.

FLAG OVER THE CAPITOL.

Mr. Hodnett introduced the following, which was also unanimously adopted, the yeas and nays having been ordered:

Resolved, The Senate concurring, that His Excellency, the Governor, be requested to have forthwith the flag of the United States hoisted upon the Capitol.

Mr. Moore, of Chatham, introduced a resolution instructing an inquiry by the Judiciary Committee as to the expediency of passing a law extending a general amnesty to any person charged with misdemeanors prior to the 1st June, 1865. Adopted.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. Farrow: a bill to authorise the sheriff of Hyde county to collect arrears of taxes for the year 1861.

By Mr. Lucas, a bill to amend the 64th, section, chapter 60 Revised Code.

ACTS OF THE SECRET SESSION.

Mr. Waugh, from a select committee, to which was referred a resolution to print the acts of the General Assembly passed at the secret sessions of 1862, '63, '64 and '65, submitted a report setting fourth the titles of said acts, stating that they were now inoperative, declining to express an opinion relative to the propriety of publishing them, and asking to be discharged from its further consideration.

The resolution was taken up for consideration, on its third reading.

Mr. Waugh moved to lay it on the table.

The yeas and nays were ordered, and the House refused to lay on table as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Allison, Baxter, Bonner, Bryson, Burgess, Caldwell, Cameron, Cowan, Cox, Farrow, Foster, Gaines, Gidney, Harper, Harrison, Hawes, Hodnett Holderby, Hoke, Hutchison, Hyman, Jenkins of Warren, Joyner, Judkins, Kenan, Lee of Gates, Leigh of Tyrrell, Lucas, Luke, Manly, McAden, McNair, Moore of Martin, Mott, Murphy, Niven, Paschall, Shaw, Smith of Cumberland, Smith of Hertford, Thigpen, Waugh, Whitley, Williams and Yellowley—45.

NAYS—Messrs. Ashworth, Beasly, Black, Blackmer, Blair, Blythe, Burton, Campbell, Candler, Carson, Coates, Craige, Crawford, Davis of Carteret, Dickey, Dunn, Faircloth of Green, Faircloth of Wayne, Ferrell, Flythe, Furr, Hamilton, Henry, Hilliard, Holmes, Horton, Huston, Jenkins of Gaston, Jones, Kinney, Logan, Matthews, McDonald, McGuire, McIntosh, Melson, Moore of Chatham, Murrill, Nicks, Newsum, Palmer, Potter, Rosebro, Russell, Simmons, Smith of Columbus, Smith of Guilford, Stilley, Scoggins, Teague, Thompson, Trull, Webb, Wheeler, Wilson and York—57.

The resolution was amended on motion of Mr. McDonald, by authorizing also the printing of the Journals of the secret session.

The question recurring on the final passage of the resolution it passed as follows:

Messrs. Ashworth, Beasley, Black, Blackmer, Blair, Blythe, Bryson, Burton, Campbell, Candler, Carson, Coats, Craige, Crawford, Davis of Carteret, Dickey, Dunn, Faircloth of Green, Faircloth of Wayne, Flythe, Furr, Hamilton, Harrison, Henry, Hodnett, Hoke, Holmes, Horton, Houston, Jenkins of Gaston, Jenkins of Granville, Jones, Kinney, Logan, Matthews, McDonald, McGuire, Melson, Moore of Chatham, Murrill, Nicks, Newsum, Palmer, Potter, Rosebro, Russell, Smith of Columbus, Smith of Guilford, Stilley, Scoggin, Teague, Thompson, Trull, Webb, Wheeler, Wilson, York.—Yeas, 59.

Messrs. Allison, Baxter, Bonner, Burgess, Caldwell, Cameron, Cowan, Cox, Farrow, Ferrell, Foster, Gaines, Gidney, Harper, Hawes, Hilliard, Holderby, Hutchison, Hyman, Jenkins of Warren, Joyner, Judkins, Kenan, Lee of Gates, Leigh of Tyrrell, Lucas, Luke, Manly, Marler, McAden, McNair, Moore of Martin, Mott, Murphy, Niven, Paschall, Shaw, Smith of Cumberland, Thigpen, Waugh, Whitley, Williams, Yellowly.—Nays, 43.

PAY OF MEMBERS.

Mr. Wheeler introduced the following resolution:

Resolved, That the speakers of the two Houses receive four dollars per day; each member three dollars per day; the principal clerks each six dollars per day; assistant clerks each four dollars per day; the door-keepers each three dollars per day, and in addition each officer and member ten cents per mile to and from his residence to the capitol over the most direct road.

Laid on the table on motion of Mr. Gaines.

Mr. Baxter introduced the following:

Resolved, That the action of this General Assembly, allowing the present mileage and *per diem*, does not make it binding upon any member to receive the same, provided that from conscientious motives or other causes, it is deemed wrong or inexpedient to do so."

Mr. McDonald moved a reference of this resolution to the committee on the Insane Asylum, but subsequently withdrew the motion.

On motion of Mr. Paschall, it was indefinitely postponed.

Mr. Wilson introduced the following:

Resolved, That the regular compensation of members and officers of the General Assembly shall be as follows: members of the Assembly shall receive, per day, four dollars each; Speaker and Principal and Assistant Clerks of both Houses, seven dollars each; Engrossing Clerks and Doorkeepers, five dollars each; and each member and officer shall receive as an additional compensation, twenty cents for every mile of travel from his place of residence over the most usually travelled route to and from the State Capital; provided that the provisions of this resolution shall not extend further than the 15th of February, 1866, but shall take effect on, and be in force from and after that date.

Laid on the table, on motion of Mr. Hoke.

The Senate by message refused to recede from its amendments to the bill regulating salaries and fees, and proposed a committee of conference. The House concurred.

Mr. Manly, by leave, introduced a bill to amend the charter of the city of Newbern.

Mr. Smith of Hertford, from the Finance Committee, reported "a bill for collecting revenue," and a bill to extend the time for the collection of revenue under the ordinance of the convention.

On motion of Mr. Harper, the revenue bill was made the special order for 11 o'clock A. M., on Tuesday next, and for the same hour on each succeeding day until disposed of. A message was received from His Excellency, the Governor, transmitting memorials from certain Cherokee Indians, which were sent to the Senate.

The Senate, by message, refused to concur in the House amendment to the resolution authorizing the publication of acts of Assembly passed in secret session.

On motion of Mr. McAden, the House receded from the amendment.

STAY LAW.

The House proceeded to consider "a bill to change the jurisdiction of the courts and the rules of pleading therein," on third reading.

The bill was amended in sundry particulars, and pending a vote on its passage the House adjourned until 10 o'clock A. M. to-morrow.

SENATE.

SATURDAY, Feb. 24.

REPORTS FROM COMMITTEES.

Reports from standing committees were filed, in reference to bills referred to them, which will be noticed when the bills come up for action.

ELECTION OF TRUSTEE.

On motion of Mr. Wilson, a message was sent to the House proposing to go forthwith into an election for one Trustee of the University. The House concurring, the Senate proceeded to ballot. (Mr. Bynum received 38 votes, all that were cast.)

The committee subsequently reported, that Mr. Bynum was elected, having received 89 votes, Mr. Hoke 38, and Mr. Haughton 1.

THE RATE OF INTEREST.

Mr. Eure moved that the vote by which the Senate, on yesterday, passed the bill to establish the rate of interest, be reconsidered, and the motion prevailed, and the bill was placed on the calendar.

Mr. Eure stated in making the motion, that he would support the bill, but took this action at the request of Mr. Morehead, who was detained from his seat by sickness.

ADJOURNMENT SINE DIE.

The Senate concurred in the following resolution transmitted from the House, viz:

Resolved, That this General Assembly adjourn, *sine die*, on Monday, the 12th of March, at 7 o'clock, A. M.

THE PETITION OF A UNION MAN.

Mr. George Cole, of Richmond County, "having always been a Union man, and having two sons in the service of the United States, and having ever shown true allegiance to the United States, for which he has been much abused by his neighbors and the citizens in his vicinity," by petition to the Governor, showeth "that one Lieut. Danford Hair, of Pennsylvania, commanding a company of U. S. troops, did take two mules and one horse, all of very fine quality and young," and asks that it may be "submitted to the Honorable, the General Assembly of North Carolina, and they will order or decree such compensation as appertains to justice on the part of your petitioner." And as there is no other such a case in the country, he humbly prays that he may have redress.— "And," continues the petition, "if you see fit to give this petition your attention, your petitioner in duty bound will ever pray, if not, please forward it to Col. Giles Leitch, of the Senate."

Mr. Leitch, of Robeson, moved to refer the petition to the committee on claims.

Mr. McKoy suggested that it should be referred to a select committee of one, and suggested the name of the Senator from Jackson.

Mr. Carter, thought consideration due to the wishes of the petitioner and suggested its reference to the senator from Robeson.

Mr. Cowles moved its reference to the committee on the Insane Asylum.

It was referred to the committee on claims.

THANKS TO THE PRESIDENT.

The engrossed resolutions of thanks to the President of the United States, in reference to his late veto message passed, and ordered to be enrolled.

PRIVATE BILLS.

The following private bills passed their final reading:

In favor of A. W. Fraps.

To incorporate the Rock Island Manufacturing Company, in the county of Mecklenburg.

To amend the charter of the town of Jacksonville, Onslow county.

To amend the charter of the town of Salisbury.

To amend the charter of the town of Lenoir, in Caldwell county.

To incorporate the Leaksville Male Academy, in the county of Rockingham.

To extend the limits of the town of Swansboro', in Onslow county.

RESIGNATION OF MR. EURE.

Mr. Eure the Senator from the third district, composed of the counties of Gates and Chowan, tendered his resignation, which was accepted. (Mr. Eure, was at the last session elected Solicitor for the first Judicial District.)

On motion of Mr. Cowper writs of election were issued by the Speaker to the Sheriffs of Gates and Chowan, to hold an election on the 5th March to supply the vacancy.

TWO SESSIONS DAILY.

The following resolution was adopted, viz:

Resolved, That from and after to-day, the daily sessions of the Senate shall be as follows, viz:

Meet at 10 A. M., and adjourn at 2 P. M.; meet at 7½ P. M., and adjourn at 10 P. M.

The Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

SATURDAY, Feb. 24.

The House was called to order at 10 o'clock A. M.

The journal of yesterday was read and approved.

Mr. Harrington, Commoner elect from Harnett county, appeared and was qualified.

The joint committee on adjournment, reported through Mr. Smith, of Columbus, that the 12th of March will be the earliest day on which the Legislature can adjourn.—The report was accompanied by the following resolution.

Resolved, The Senate concurring, that the General Assembly adjourn *sine die* on Monday the 12th day of March next.

On motion of Mr. Waugh, the resolution was amended by fixing the hour of adjournment at 7 o'clock A. M.—Thus amended the resolution was adopted.

Mr. McIntosh introduced the following:

Resolved, That from and after to-day, this House hold night sessions, commencing at 7 o'clock P. M., until otherwise ordered. Lies over one day under rule.

Mr. McDonald introduced a resolution that from and after to-day, the House meet daily, at half-past 9 o'clock A. M. Lies over under rule.

Mr. Jenkins of Gaston, introduced a resolution authorizing sundry repairs to the Capitol.

Mr. McNair, a bill authorizing Registers to appoint Deputies.

Mr. Blythe, a bill for the relief of constables.

Mr. Burgess, a bill to incorporate the business exchange of Elizabeth City.

Mr. Cameron presented the memorial of one George Cole, of Richmond county, praying indemnification for the loss of certain mules, taken from him by Sherman's army. [The petition sets forth that said Cole is a "died in the wool" Union man, and always was, and moreover that he had two sons in the Federal army.] The memorial was transmitted to the Senate.

A message was received from His Excellency, the Governor, relative to the State Salt Works, in response to a resolution of inquiry. Sent to the Senate.

A message was received from the Senate proposing that the two Houses proceed forthwith to elect *one* Trustee of the University. The House concurred, and having voted, proceeded to consider the

UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

"A bill to change the jurisdiction of the Courts and the rules of pleading therein," on third reading. Mr. Baxter offered a substitute for the bill.

The substitute proposes to continue in force the existing stay law, until the first of January, 1868.

Mr. Wilson moved to lay the bill on the table. Not agreed to, yeas 18, nays 79.

Mr. Faircloth, of Wayne, favored the substitute for the reason that its practical operation would give more time to the country than the one before the House.

Mr. Waugh called for a division of the question, and the question being first taken on the motion to strike out, the motion did not prevail:

AYES—Messrs. Baxter, Blackmer, Campell, Carson Coates, Faircloth of Greene, Faircloth of Wayne, Furr, Henry, Hoke, Hutchison, Jenkins of Gaston, Jenkins of Granville, McEachen, Mott, Shaw, Simmons, Smith of Cumberland, Thompson, Whitley, Williams, Yellowley—23.

NAYS—Messrs. Allison, Arrington, Ashworth, Beasley, Blair, Blythe, Bonner, Bryson, Burgess, Burton, Caldwell, Cameron, Candler, Cowan, Cox, Craige, Crawford, Davis of Carterett, Davis of Halifax, Dickey, Farrow, Faison, Ferrell, Flythe, Foster, Gaines, Gidney, Harrington, Harper, Harrison, Hawes, Hillard, Hodnett, Holderby, Holmes, Horton, Houston, Hyman, Jenkins of Warren, Jones, Joyner, Judkins, Kenan, Kinney, Lee of Gates, Leigh of Tyrrell, Logan, Lucas, Luke, Manly, Matthews, McDonald, McIntosh, McNair, Melson, Moore of Martin, Murrill, Niven, Nicks, Newsum, Page, Paschall, Potter, Russell, Smith of Columbus, Smith of Guilford, Stilley, Scoggin, Teague, Thigpen, Trull, Waugh, Webb, Wilson, York—75.

The question recurring on the passage of the bill it passed as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Allison, Arrington, Ashworth, Baxter, Beasley, Blythe, Bonner, Bryson, Burgess, Burton, Caldwell, Cameron, Candler, Carson, Coates, Cowan, Cox, Craige, Davis of Halifax, Farrow, Faison, Ferrell, Flythe, Foster, Furr, Gaines, Harrington, Harper, Harrison, Hawes, Hilliard, Hodnett, Holderby, Holmes, Horton, Houston, Hyman, Jenkins of Warren, Jones, Joyner, Judkins, Kenan, Kinney, Lee of Gates, Leigh of Tyrrell, Logan, Lucas, Luke, Manly, Matthews, McDonald, McIntosh, Moore of Martin, Murrill, Nivens, Nicks, Newsum, Page, Palmer, Paschall, Potter, Russell, Smith of Columbus, Smith of Guilford, Stilley, Scoggin, Teague, Thigpen, Trull, Waugh, Webb and York—74.

NAYS—Messrs. Black, Blackmer, Campbell, Crawford, Davis of Carteret, Faircloth of Green, Fairclothe of Wayne, Garland, Giddey, Henry, Hoke, Hutchison, Jenkins, of Gaston, Jenkins of Granville, Melson, Mott, Shaw, Simmons, Smith of Cumberland, Whitley, Williams, Wilson and Yellowley—23.

Mr. Kenan for the committee who superintended the election reported subsequently the election of Mr. Bynum.

Mr. Wilson moved to reconsider the action taken on Senate nominations of Justices of the Peace for the county of Washington. Not agreed to.

Sundry engrossed bills from the Senate had their first reading, and the House adjourned until 10 o'clock A. M. on Monday next.

A special despatch to the New York *Tribune* says: A gentleman of this city, having occasion to pass through Arlington at dusk on Saturday, saw a lonely figure standing with folded arms at the foot of a tree. Struck with the sorrowful attitude of the person, he walked past him, and saw that it was Robert E. Lee, standing in the street that passes through the middle of his old estate. Mrs. Lee has applied to the President for a restoration of this estate, which has virtually become a National Union Soldiers' Cemetery. The expectation is general that the President will order its restoration.

The Vote to Sustain the Veto Message.

The following is the vote sustaining the President's veto of the Freedmen's Bureau bill in the Senate, two-thirds being required to pass the bill over the veto:

YEAS—Messrs. Anthony, Brown, Chandler, Clark, Conness, Cragin, Creswell, Fessenden, Foster, Grimes, Harris, Henderson, Howard, Howe, Kirkwood, Lane of Indiana, Lane of Kansas, Morrill, Nye, Poland, Pomeroy, Ramsey, Sherman, Sprague, Sumner, Trumbull, Wade, Williams, Wilson and Yates—30.

NAYS—Messrs. Buckalew, *Cowan*, Davis, *Dixon*, *Doolittle*, Guthrie, Hendricks, Johnson, McDougall, *Morgan*, Nesmith, *Norton*, Riddle, Saulsbury, *Stewart*, Stockton, *Van Winkle* and *Wiley*—18.

Absent, Messrs. Foot and Wright.

[The nays in italics are Republicans.]

The Senators who voted originally to pass the Freedmen's Bureau bill, and afterwards supported the President's veto, were Messrs. Dixon of Connecticut, Doolittle of Wisconsin, Morgan of New York, Norton of Minnesota, Stewart of Nevada, and Van Winkle of West Virginia.

THE LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Later from Europe.

NEW YORK, Feb. 27.

The Steamship Herman has arrived, with Liverpool dates to the 14th inst.

In the French Senate, Marshal Torey said the return of the troops from Mexico could not take place as speedily as desired in France.

Mr. McRouher said in behalf of the government that these views were Torey's opinion only. The views of the government were those embodied in the address [of the Emperor.]

Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 14.

The Cotton market is easier, but quotations are barely maintained. The sales for the previous three days reached 30,000 bales, of which 18,600 bales were taken by speculators.

Mass Meeting in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, MD., Feb. 27.

There was a tremendous Mass Meeting here last night to sustain the President's policy of reconstruction.

Speeches were made by Messrs. Cowan, Doolittle and others.

Congress.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 27.

The Senate considered the concurrent resolution from the House, relative to the admission of the Southern States.

Mr. Dixon made a speech in reference to the policy of the President and the late acts of his administration. Mr. Trumbull favored the bill before the Senate.

The House resumed the consideration of the constitutional amendment, granting equal rights to the citizens of all the States.

The Markets.

NEW YORK, Feb. 27.

Cotton has a declining tendency—sales of 600 bales at 44 cents. Flour advanced 5@10 cents. Wheat has advanced 1@2 cents; Milwaukie Club $1 62@$1 68. Corn advanced 1@2 cents. Pork heavy at $28 37½. Lard steady. Whisky firm at $2 27@$2 30. Naval stores dull. Freights quiet; Cotton 5-16d.

Gold 137.

Freedmen's Bureau—Important Circular by General Howard.

WAR DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF FREEDMEN, REFUGEES, AND ABANDONED LANDS, WASHINGTON, February, 23, 1866.

To the Assistant Commissioner:

Dear Sir,—Anticipating the excitement that will necessarily follow the action of the Government with reference to the new freedmen's bill, you may feel somewhat embarrassed in the duties devolved upon you under the law and reigulations already existing. That you may act steadily and firmly in any emergency, you must be prepared for any increased hostility on the part of those who have so persistently hindered and troubled you and your agents, and, it may be, an increased restlessness amongst the freedmen.

The President has assured the Commissioner that he regards the present law as continuing the existence of the Bureau at least a year from this time.

Please ascertain and report what steps have been taken in your district, by the State and municipal authorities, to provide for the absolutely indigent and suffering refugees and freedmen who have been, and are being, thrown upon the General Government for support.

Continue to use every possible effort to find good homes for orphan minors who are dependent, and to reduce, by means of employment of offices, any accumulations of people in the different cities and villages, aiding the unemployed to find homes and places of labor.

You have succeeded in allaying strife, settling labor, and promoting education, in the midst of great difficulties. Continue with your utmost energy and ability to pursue the same course, so as to demonstrate to the people of your district the good intentions of the Government and the complete practicability of the system of free labor.—Give a thorough inspection of every agent for whom you are responsible.

Immoralities, corruption, neglected duty, and incapacity, are sometimes complained of against officers and agents of this bureau. If either of these charges be sustained, on investigation, the guilty agent will be at once removed, whether he can be replaced or not.

Thanking you heartily for the energy and fidelity you have thus far displayed, the commissioner is pleased to express an unwavering confidence in your ability to cope with any new difficulties that may arise.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
O. O. HOWARD,
Major-General, Commissioner.

Wilmington Wholesale Prices Current.

☞ It should be understood that our quotations generally represent the wholesale price. In filling small orders, higher rates have to be paid.

BEESWAX, ℔ lb	35 @ 37
BEEF CATTLE, ℔ 100 lbs	12 00 @15 00
BRICKS, ℔ M	18 00 @25 00
BARRELS, Sp'ts Turp., each, 2nd hand	3 00 @ 4 00
New	4 50 @ 5 00
CANDLES, ℔ lb., Tallow	20 @ 25
Adamantine	25 @ 32
Sperm	50 @ 55
COFFEE, ℔ lb., Java	12½ @ 45
Laguayra	37 @ 38
Rio	30 @ 32
St. Domingo	26 @ 28
COTTON, ℔ lb., Ord. to Mid'g	34 @ 36
Strict Mid'g	00 @ 37
Good Mid'g	00 @ 38
COTTON BAGGING, Gunny, ℔ yard	30 @ 32
Dundee	28 @ 30
Rope, ℔ lb	20 @ 21
CORN MEAL, ℔ bushel	1 35 @ 1 40
DOMESTICS, Sheeting, ℔ yd	30 @ 32
Yarn, ℔ 5 lb	3 25 @ 3 50
FEATHERS, ℔ lb	70 @ 75
FISH, ℔ bbl., Mullets	0 00 @12 00
Mac'l, No. 1	00 00 @00 00
Mac'l, No. 2	17 00 @00 00
Mac'l, No. 3	0 00 @16 50
Her'gs, East	0 00 @ 5 00
Dry Cod, ℔ lb	@ 8
FLOUR, ℔ bbl., Family	11 25 @15 00
Superfine	9 50 @10 50
Fine	8 25 @ 8 50
GLUE, ℔ lb	18 @ 25
GUNNY BAGS	35 @ 40
GUANO, Peruvian, Per ton	110 00 @115 00
LAND PLASTER, ℔ ton	00 00
GRAIN, ℔ bushel, Corn	0 00 @ 1 00
Oats	65 @ 70
Peas, Cow	1 00 @ 1 05
Rice, rough	2 50 @ 3 00
Rice, E. I., ℔ lb	10 @ 11
Carolina	11 @ 15
HIDES, ℔ lb., Green	4½ @ 5
Dry	10 @ 15
HAY, ℔ 100 lbs., Eastern	1 40 @ 1 45
North River	1 30 @ 1 35
IRON, ℔ lb., English, ass'd	0 @ 00
American, ref	0 @ 00
American, sheer	0 @ 00
Swede	0 @ 00
LIME, ℔ bbl	0 00 @ 0 00
from store	2 00 @ 2 50
LUMBER, ℔ M., (River,) Fl'r Boards	30 00 @35 00
Wide do	20 00 @25 00
Scantling	20 00 @25 00
LIQUORS, ℔ gal., (domestic,) Whiskey, Bourbon	2 25 @ 5 00
N. E. Rum	3 00 @ 4 00
Gin	4 00 @ 7 00
Brandy	4 00 @ 9 00

MOLASSES, ℔ gallon, Cuba	50 @ 60
Syrup	75 @ 1 25
NAVAL STORES, Turpentine ℔ 280 lbs., New Virgin	0 00 @ 0 00
Yellow dip	0 00 @ 4 00
Hard	0 00 @ 0 00
Tar, ℔ bbl	0 00 @ 1 75
Tar, in order	0 00 @ 2 50
Pitch, do	0 00 @ 5 00
Rosin, pale	0 00 @ 0 00
do No. 1	6 00 @ 9 00
do No. 2	3 75 @ 5 00
do No. 3	2 25 @ 3 00
Spirits Turpentine, ℔ gal	45 @ 50
NAILS, ℔ lb., Cut	0 @ 9
Wrought	00 @ 00
OILS, ℔ gallon, Sperm	0 00 @ 3 00
Linseed	2 00 @ 2 25
Machinery	2 00 @ 2 50
PEA NUTS, ℔ bushel	2 00 @ 2 40
POTATOES, ℔ bush., Sweet	1 75 @ 2 00
Irish, ℔ bbl	3 75 @ 4 00
PROVISIONS, ℔ lb., N. C. Bacon, Hams	21 @ 22
Middlings	20 @
Shoulders	19 @
Hog round	19 @ 20
Western Bacon, Middlings	18 @ 18½
Shoulders	16 @ 17
Lard	18 @ 20
Butter	35 @ 45
Cheese	20 @ 22
PORK, Northern, ℔ lb., City Mess	32 00 @34 00
Clear Mess	00 00 @00 00
Rump	25 00 @26 00
Beef, Mess	00 00 @00 00
SALT, Alum, ℔ bush	0 60 @ 65
Liverpool, ℔ sack, ground, cargo	1 50 @ 2 00
from store	2 25 @ 2 50
SUGAR, ℔ lb., Porto Rico	16 @ 16½
Muscovado	16½ @ 18
L'f and crush'd	22 @ 23
C. Yellow	17 @ 17½
Granulated	00 @ 22
SOAP, ℔ lb	10 @ 15
SHINGLES, ℔ M., Contract	6 00 @ 7 00
Common	3 00 @ 3 50
STAVES, ℔ M., W. O. bbl	00 00 @00 00
R. O. hhd	00 00 @30 00
Ash head'g	0 00 @00 00
TIMBER, ℔ M., Shipping	18 00 @22 00
Mill, prime	13 00 @15 00
Mill Fair	10 50 @12 00
Mill, inferior to ordinary	7 50 @10 00
TALLOW, ℔ lb	0 @ 13
TOBACCO, ℔ lb., Navy	25 @ 35
Medium	30 @ 40
Fine	00 @ 60
WOOL, ℔ lb	00 @ 0 00

REVIEW OF THE WILMINGTON MARKETS

For the week ending Wednesday, Feb. 28th, 1866.

TURPENTINE.—The market for this article remains about the same as noted in our last review. There has been a steady demand for shipping purposes, and parcels have found ready sale on arrival at $4 for yellow dip, ℔ 280 lbs. The receipts for the week have been confined to small lots, and the transactions foot up only 756 bbls. at above quotation—the market closing firm.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—Has been in fair request throughout the entire week, and quotations of Thursday last have been fully sustained. The transactions, however, have been limited, in consequence of the meagre arrivals and the small quantity offering on market. At the time of making up our report 50c. is offered for white, while it is held higher. We quote colored at 4½c. ℔ gallon off the quotation of white for each grade, which should be an inducement to distillers to make it as *clear* white as possible to do so—as it would thereby always bring the highest market price. We quote sales as follows: Thursday—60 bbls. at 50c. for white; Monday—75 bbls at 50c. for white, and 46@47½c. for colored: Wednesday—45 bbls. at 45c. for colored.

ROSIN.—For the Common article there has been a moderate demand throughout the week just ended, and *good* quality has found ready sale at quotations given below, the bulk of the stock in first hands, however, is of inferior quality, or what is termed "resurrected," for which there is no demand, and it is almost impossible to sell at anything like a fair price. We quote sales of 773 bbls., as follows: 545 bbls., at $2 75; 100 do. at $2 87½; and 128 do. strained at $3 per bbl.—the market closing at $3 for strained, and $2 25@$2 50 for resurrected. In No. 2, we note the sale of only 168 bbls. at $3. Little or no No. 1 on market, and no sales reported. We quote nominally at $6@$10 ℔ bbl., as in quality.

TAR.—The market during the early part of the week exhibited some dullness, and on Friday the prices gave way 15 cents, and sales were made at $1 60. The market ruled at this figure up to Tuesday, when a better enquiry sprung up, and $1 75 was obtained. The receipts for the week have been quite large, and the sales foot up 2,451 bbls., at $1 60, $1 65@$1 75 ℔ bbl—the market closing steady at latter figures.

BEESWAX.—Is in demand, and sells readily at 35 @ 37 cents ℔ lb.

BEEF CATTLE.—In the absence of receipts worthy of note for several weeks past, the supply of beeves in butchers hands has become nearly worked off, and is barely sufficient for present wants. There is a brisk demand, and a few droves would sell readily at a fair price—say 12½ to 15 cents ℔ lb. net, as in quality.

BARRELS.—The market continues to be fully supplied with empty Spirits Turpentine barrels, and there is little or no demand. We quote second hand ones at $3 to $3 75, and new $4 to $4 75 each, according to quality.

COTTON.—The market during the entire week has exhibited a declining tendency, caused by the unfavorable advices from the Northern markets, and quotations show a decline of fully 2 cents on those of Thursday last. Notwithstanding the drooping condition of the market the transactions have been rather better, and parcels when offered have generally found sale. The sales are as follows: Thursday 6 bales at 38 cents for middling; Friday 41 do. at 30 cents for inferior, 35 cents for re-packed, and 38 cents for middling; Saturday, 36 bales at 37 cents for middling; Monday, 18 do. at 36, 36½, @ 37 cents for do.; Tuesday, 60 do. at 35, 36 @ 36½ cents for mixed, and 36 @ 36½ cents for middling—the market closing at 36 cents.

CORN MEAL.—The market is better supplied, and we now quote from the granaries at $1 35 to $1 40 ℔ bushel, as in quantity.

EGGS.—Are dull of sale at 23@25 cents ℔ dozen.

FEATHERS.—None of consequence on market, and in demand. We quote by the quantity at 70 to 80 cents ℔ lb.

FLOUR.—The market for Northern brands rules rather firmer than reported in our last, owing to the meagre arrivals and the light supply on market, and prices are a shade higher; there is, however, only a retail demand, and the sales are in a small way from store. We quote at $9 50 to $10 50 for superfine, and $11 50 to $15 ℔ lb. for family.

GRAIN.—For CORN the market has ruled rather dull since our last review, and prices show a decline on former quotations. Several cargoes have been received, and at present there is a very good stock in dealers hands, who do not show any disposition to operate further. We quote sales of 1325 bushels on private terms, and 2708 do. at $1 ℔ bushel for Hyde county. About 8000 bushels remain unsold on market.——OATS.—There is merely a retail enquiry for this article, and the stock in dealers hands is fully fair. No cargo sales. We quote in the small way from store at 75 to 80 cents ℔ bushel.——PEAS.—The market is very well supplied with cow, and only a light demand exists. We quote at $1 to $1 05 by the quantity, and $1 15 at retail.——RICE.—Clean is in light supply, and there is a moderate demand. A small lot was received from Charleston on Tuesday, which has gone into store, and is selling by the cask at 15 cents ℔ lb.

GUANO, &c—The market is moderately supplied, and we quote from store as follows: Peruvian Guano, $110 to $115; Pacific do., $85; E. F. Coe's Superphosphate of Lime, $65 ℔ ton.

HAY—Is in brisk demand, and the market is poorly supplied at present. About 400 bales Northern received for the week, of which 250 bales sold at $1 25@$1 35 ℔ 100 lbs. closing firm at highest figure. The balance (150 bales) has gone into store.

LIME—It is in moderate supply, and dull of sale from store at $2@$2 25 ℔ cask.

MOLASSES—The market is well supplied with former arrivals of Cuba, and rules rather quiet. We quote sales from wharf in hhds. at 50@53 cents ℔ gallon.

PEA NUTS—Come in slowly, and we quote small sales from carts at $2 to $2 40 ℔ bushel, according to quality.

POTATOES.—Irish are scarce, and in demand. We quote at $4 ℔ bbl. Sweet sell from carts at $1 75 to $2 ℔ bushel.

PROVISIONS.—For North Carolina cured BACON there appears to be a better demand, but prices remain about the same. Only small parcels have been brought in during the week and sold from carts at 19 to 20c. for hog round, and 21@22c. ℔ lb for hams. One lot of 3,500 lbs sold from vessel on Friday last at 20c. for hog round. In Western cured there is nothing doing, and quotations in table are merely nominal.——LARD.—The market is well supplied, and the sales have been confined to small lots from store at 18 to 20c. ℔ lb for North Carolina, in bbls. and kegs.——PORK.—There is merely a retail enquiry, and the supply of Northern is fully adequate for present wants. We refer to our table for store rates, as in quantity and quality.

POULTRY.—Chickens 30@35c. for live, and 45@60c. for dressed, according to size.

SALT.—There is a heavy supply on market, and scarcely any demand. About 800 sacks have been received for the week, which, for want of purchasers, has gone into store. We quote Liverpool ground at $2 25 to $2 50 ℔ sack, and alum at 50 to 60c. ℔ bushel, in lots to suit.

SHINGLES—Some demand exists, and none coming in.—We quote Common at $3 to $3 50, and Contract at $6 to $7 ℔ M.

TIMBER—The receipts have been very heavy for some weeks past, notwithstanding which fact prime quality continues to find ready sale at fair prices; inferior quality, however, is rather dull of sale. The sales since our last comprise some 40 rafts at $7 to $8 for inferior, $9 to $11 for ordinary, $12 to $14 for fair, $15 to $18 for prime, and $20 to $22 ℔ M. for shipping.

WOOD—Sells by the quantity at $2 50 to $3 for pine and ash, and $3 50 to $4 ℔ cord for oak.

FREIGHTS—To New York and Baltimore have improved a shade since our last report on both naval stores and cotton. To other ports no alteration has taken place, and we refer to our table for last rates paid. We learn that one schooner was engaged a day or two since for New York at $10 ℔ M. on lumber.

Pine Steam Sawed Lumber—Cargo rates—per thousand feet.

Scantling, assorted,	$35 00 @
Do. selected,	45 00 @
1 inch Edged Boards,	45 00 @
1¼ to 4 inch Boards and Planks,	40 00 @
1¼ inch Flooring, rough,	38 00 @ 40 00
Do. do. dressed, t & g.	50 00 @ 70 00
Ship stuff of sizes and lengths,	40 00 @ 45 00
Deals, 3x9,	35 00 @ 40 00

EXPORTS

From the Port of Wilmington, N. C., for the Week ending February 28, 1866.

COASTWISE.

To NEW YORK—422 bbls. spirits turpensine; 250 do. crude turpentine; 4,676 do. rosin; 404 do. tar; 145 bales cotton; 141 bushels pea nuts; 4 casks hardware; 25 bdls. spades; 6 portable forges; 2 bbls. copper; 234 empty bbls.; 1 pkge. mdze.

To BALTIMORE—15 bbls. spirits turpentine; 434 do. rosin; 39 bales cotton; 2 cases cigars; 67 boxes tobacco; 1 bx dried fruit: 166 pkgs mdze.

FOREIGN.

To HAVANA—155,000 feet lumber.

To MATANZAS—20 bbls. rosin; 20 do. tar; 55,000 feet lumber.

To NASSAU—10 bbls. tar; 10 do. pitch; 40 bush. peas; 22 do. pea nuts; 19,718 feet lumber; 20,100 shingles.

To PORT AU PRINCE—10 bbls. rosin; 5 do. tar; 5 do. pitch; 121,587 feet lumber; 60,000 shingles.

Rates of Freight.

	Per Steamer.	Per Sailing Vessel.
TO NEW YORK.		
Crude Turpentine and Tar, per bbl.	$0 00 @ $1 25	$ 00 @ $0 70
Spirits Turpentine, "	0 00 @ 1 50	0 00 @ 95
Rosin, "	0 00 @ 1 00	00 @ 65
Cotton, per lb.	⅛ @ 1	⅛ @ ⅛
Cotton Goods and Yarns, per foot.	18 @ 20	00 @ 00
Flaxseed, per bush.	15 @ 00	00 @ 15
Pea Nuts, "	15 @ 00	10 @ 12½
TO PHILADELPHIA.		
Crude Turpentine and Tar, per bbl.	0 00 @ 0 00	0 00 @ 0 00
Spirits Turpentine, "	0 00 @ 0 00	0 00 @ 1 00
Rosin, "	0 00 @ 0 00	00 @ 75
Cotton, per lb.	0 @ 0	00 @ ⅛
Cotton Goods and Yarns, per bale.	00 @ 00	00 @ 1 75
Flaxseed, per bush.	00 @ 00	00 @ 00
Pea Nuts, "	00 @ 00	00 @ 00
TO BALTIMORE.		
Crude Turpentine and Tar, per bbl.	0 00 @ 1 00	0 00 @ 0 70
Spirits Turpentine, "	0 00 @ 1 25	0 00 @ 90
Rosin, "	0 70 @ 75	00 @ 60
Cotton, per lb.	00 @ ¼	00 @ ⅛
Pea Nuts, per bush.	00 @ 00	00 @ 00
TO BOSTON.		
Crude Turpentine and Tar, per bbl.	0 00 @ 0 00	0 00 @ 1 00
Spirits Turpentine, "	0 00 @ 0 00	0 00 @ 1 25
Rosin, "	0 00 @ 0 00	75 @ 1 00
Cotton, per lb.	00 @ 00	00 @ 00
Pea Nuts, per bush.	00 @ 00	00 @ 0

List of Vessels in the Port of Wilmington, N. C., March 1st, 1866.

STEAMSHIPS.

Dacotah, Jones, ldg New York, — Harriss & Howell.
Starlight, Pedrick, ldg New York, — H. M. Barry.

BRIGS.

(Br.) S. B. Thompson, Downing, ldg Oporto, — Harriss & Howell.
Altavela, Reid, ldg Porto Rico, — Kidder & Martin.
Ann, Johnson, ldg Cuba, — Shackelford, Haas & Co.

SCHOONERS.

J. Kienzel, Lake, ldg New York, — Shackelford, Haas & Co.
Fred. Sheerer, Simmons, ldg New York, — do.
Moonlight, Stutes, ldg Wilmington, Del., — Worth & Daniel.
Franklin Bell, Homer, ldg New York, — do.
[illegible], Soule, ldg New York, — Murray & Murchison.
Vicksburg, Mitchell, ldg Havana, — G. Parsley & Co.
A. J. Bentley, Williams, ldg New York, — do.
J. B. Clayton, Clayton, ldg New York, — Harriss & Howell.
J. H. Burnett, Wilson, rdy New York, — do.
Mott Bedell, Bedell, dis — W. B. Flanner.
Lilly, Francis, ldg New York, — Ellis & Russell.
Jas. Brophy, Packard, ldg Baltimore, — Keith & Kirchner.
(Br.) Jos. Setter, Hardy, wtg — Master.

The *London Review* calls Mr. Gladstone "the Tennyson of finance;" for, it adds, he "brings to his public expositions not only the powers of his reason, but also the resources of his imagination, and clothes them with a beauty of diction and richness of illustration which men delight to hear."

GEN. J. B. HOOD.—This gallant soldier and popular gentleman, says the Picayune, has formed a mercantile connection with a wealthy house in New Orleans. The General has left for Texas to introduce himself to his fellow citizens and old fellow-soldiers of that State in his new character.

Here is the pithiest sermon ever preached: "Our ingress in life is naked and bare; our progress through life is trouble and care; our egress out of it we know not where; but doing well here, we shall do well there; I could not tell more by preaching a year."

Boarding-house lady—"Do you like meat rare, sir?" New lodger—"No, madam, I like it three times a day."

A Situation Wanted.

A NATIVE OF NORTH CAROLINA, who has formerly been a pupil of W. J. Bingham's, and who has had ten year's experience in teaching a Classical School, desires a situation as Teacher. He can furnish ample testimonials of his competency to instruct. Address

TEACHER,
at Nichols' Depot, Marion District, S. C.

Jan. 5. 109-1aw3t*.

S. D. WALLACE. J. B. SOUTHERLAND.

WALLACE & SOUTHERLAND,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
OFFICE NO. 24 NORTH WATER STREET,
(Wharves and Warehouses foot of Walnut St.,)
WILMINGTON, N. C.

☞ Will give prompt personal attention to all consignments of Naval Stores, Cotton, Spirits Turpentine, Rosin, Tar, Provisions, &c., &c., either for sale or shipment. Also, to forwarding Merchandize, &c.

Feb 8 w-1-tf

SHACKELFORD, HAAS & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 150 Front St., New York,
No. 38 Water Street, Wilmington, N. C.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION,
NAVAL STORES, COTTON, LUMBER, COTTON YARNS, &c., &c.

Constantly on hand, in Wilmington, and for sale at wholesale, a large assortment of FAMILY GROCERIES.

Sole Agents in North Carolina for the Sale of WHITTEMORE'S COTTON CARDS.

REFER to Messrs. J. Stiner & Co., 49 Vesey St., Messrs. Moses & Schiffer, 32 Broad St.

Feb 8 w-1-tf

BENNETT, VANPELT & CO.,

23 WHITEHALL STREET, NEW YORK.

SHIPMENTS OF COTTON, NAVAL STORES, PROVISIONS, &c., will be forwarded to us by Messrs. Wallace & Southerland, of Wilmington, who will pay revenue tax and other charges. All goods covered by insurance, with or without advices.

Feb. 15 2-tf

W. T. HUGGINS,

S. E. Corner of Market and Second Street,
Wilmington, N. C.
(Old Stand of L. B. Huggins & Sons.)

DEALER IN GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, WINES, Liquors, Hardware, Hollow-ware, Tinware, Crockery, Wood and Willow Ware, Tobacco, Cigars, Snuff, Dry Goods, Shoes and Boots, Hats and Caps, Window Glass, &c., &c. Receiving fresh supplies by every Steamer, which will be sold at the lowest market price, for cash.

Orders from the country promptly filled, when accompanied by the money.

March 1 4-6m

Valuable Rice and Upland for Sale.

THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR SALE HIS RICE PLANTATION, On the Cape Fear river, adjoining the lands of T. C. McIlhenny, and known as the Hankins lands; ninety acres of Rice Land is now cleared. The whole tract contains about Six Hundred and Forty Acres; about half of which is Piney land, and some of the trees have been boxed.

There is a good two story DWELLING, with eight good rooms, with a fire-place in each, convenient to the plantation.

Persons desirous of purchasing would do well to visit the place, and examine it for themselves. A bargain is to be had.

JOHN C. SWAIN,
Smithville, N. C.

Mar. 1 4-w3t*

Sugar and Molasses.

125 BOXES GROCERY SUGARS.
60 BBLS MUSCOVADA MOLASSES.
10 BAGS PORTO RICO COFFEE.

To arrive per Schr. "Del Pelar," from Havana, and for sale by

SHACKELFORD, HAAS & CO.

Feb. 28. 129-10tdw2t

CORN.

2000 BUSHELS WHITE CORN,

Just received and for sale, by
SHACKELFORD, HAAS & CO.

Feb. 28. 129-6tdw1t

FOR SALE.

I OFFER FOR SALE A VALUABLE TRACT OF LAND, in the county of Wilson, on the waters of Black creek, twelve miles from the county site, (Wilson,) and four miles from Black Creek Station, Wilmington & Weldon railroad, containing about 800 acres, heavily timbered with oak and long leaf pine. There is enough cleared land for a six horse farm, with as good facilities for improving the farm as any in that section of country, there being a great quantity of marl convenient to the farm, with about 200 acres of ridge land to clear, which would produce corn, peas, cotton and potatoes, finely. There is eight thousand turpentine boxes, from 8 to 10 feeet high, seven thousand eighteen inches high, and in a good neighborhood for a turpentine still, or store. Also, upon the premises, one of the best mill sites in the eastern part of the state, on the run of Black creek, sufficient to run two corn, one wheat and saw mill, where—it is said, by the old men of the neighborhood—there has been a mill for fifty years or more, till during the war it was burnt. The improvements are ordinary; three or four plank houses, with brick chimneys, at different places on the farm; and other houses sufficient for 18 or 20 hands.

It is a rare chance for an investment. If any person should wish to view the premises, please call on Mr. Silas Lucas, who will take pleasure in showing them over the lands. Terms made easy. For further particulars, address the subscriber, box 139 Wilmington, N. C.

ROBERT M. COX.

Feb 15 2-w1m

NOTICE.

AT THE COURT OF PLEAS AND QUARTER SESSIONS of New Hanover County, December term, 1865. I qualified as Executor to the last will and testament of John W. Taylor, deceased. Notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to his estate, to make immediate payment. All those who have claims against the deceased, to present them duly authenticated for payment within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

OWEN FENNELL, Ex'r.

Feb. 10. 114—w4td6t*

North Carolina, Duplin County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January Term, 1866.

Marshall Branch, Jas Summerlin & wife Eliza, Reuben Branch, William Branch, Bryant Branch, vs. Haywood Branch. } Petition, Partition Lands.

IT APPEARING TO THE SATISFACTION OF THE Court, that Haywood Branch, the defendant in this cause, resides beyond the limits of this State, it is therefore, on motion, ordered by the Court, that advertisement be made for six weeks, successively, at the Court House, in Kenansville, and at three other public places in Duplin county, and also in the Wilmington Journal, notifying him the said defendants of the filing of this petition, and that unless he appear at the next Term of this Court and answer the petition, the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte as to him.

J. D. SOUHERLAND, Clerk.

March 1. 4-6w

North Carolina, Duplin County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January Term, 1866.

Penelope Dail, vs. Heirs at Law of Curtis Dail, dec'd. } Petition for dower.

IT APPEARING TO THE SATISFACTION OF THE Court, that the infant child of Buckney Dail, deceased, name unknown, one of the defendants in this cause, resides beyond the limits of this state, it is therefore, on motion, ordered by the court that advertisement be made for six weeks successively, at the court house, in Kenansville, and at three other places in Duplin county, and also in the Wilmington Journal, notifying the said defendant of the filing of this petition, and that unless he appear at the next term of this court, and answer the petition, the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte as to him.

J. D. SOUTHERLAND, Clerk.

Feb. 15. 4-6w.

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MARCH 1, 1866.

The war waged by the United States against the Confederacy, was heralded to the world as a war for the preservation of the government. It was not to be a war of conquest; not a war of annihilation, but to be carried on solely, as congress and the press throughout the northern states averred, to compel submission to the authority of the government, and to restore the union of the states. That was the principle involved; that the main issue at stake. With this understanding thousands were induced to join the northern armies who would have recoiled from doing so under any other inducement. They loved the old flag, they loved the union, and could not consent to its dissolution. All over the north the rallying cry was the union—it shall be preserved; we demand no confiscation; we wish no annihilation of peoples; the states cannot go out of the union, and we fight but to keep them in. The war ended, we all know how—by the complete, entire submission of the southern people, and what ought to be the legitimate result of such an ending. The union, of course, and the union only, with the exception of slavery. And this is President Johnson's view of the situation, if we correctly understand it. But the radicals in congress—the majority—headed by Stevens in the house, and Sumner in the senate, think otherwise. They hold that the war was waged only for negro emancipation; that the states claiming to secede, did actually secede, and are now but conquered provinces, and to be treated as such. In their wild and fanatical zeal for the black race, they wish to enforce the idea that the union cannot be restored unless the negro and the white man are put socially and politically on a level.

The question naturally arises as to their sincerity in the expression of the principles they now enunciate. Are they honest in their convictions; do they mean what they say; do they really believe themselves, in the equality of the races? It is not in the nature of things that they should; every instinct of the heart revolts from such an association. It is true, (if we take their election to seats in the council halls of the country as a criterion,) they represent the northern sentiment, but we cannot believe *that* a majority of the northern *people* sanction their views, or approve their course. If they do, it behooves every conservative man, every good man, north and south, to rally to the support of the president, and to assist in beating back this evalanche of ruin which threatens to engulph us. He stands almost alone against the wild fanaticism of the north. He has shown himself, not by words only, but in acts, to be our best friend; has exhibited a degree of moral courage unexampled in our history, and which his previous antecedents gave no reason for expectation. Surely the people of the south will not be wanting in gratitude towards him, for his efforts in their behalf. The impulse of patriotism, the moral obligations of duty, and the generous promptings of grateful hearts, all forbid it. Let there be general meetings then, of the people throughout the south, to give expression to the universal feeling of respect entertained for him, and let all unite, irrespective of former party association, to do honor to the man whose actions are governed, not by the commands of party, but by the promptings of a lofty patriotism. It may be urged that such action on our part might tend to excite the already vindictive passions of the radicals against the president, and would be used by them to his prejudice and injury. We do not believe that any such result would follow. The breach between the radicals and the executive has already been made, and nothing that we might do would materially increase it. Besides, they are determined to crush him, and having the will to do so, they will not be very scrupulous in regard to the means used to effect their purpose. The south owes a debt of gratitude to the president; let us not be laggard in showing that we appreciate his course towards us; it is due alike to him and to ourselves, and in our judgment it should be done promptly.

The President and his Veto Message.

We have read the President's message vetoing the bill enlarging the power of the Freedmen's Bureau, with a high appreciation of the manly and straight forward manner with which he grapples with its details. There is no dodging around corners, but marching up squarely to the issues; he deals his blows unsparingly, until its very advocates cannot but feel, if clear perception is yet left them, that a more high-handed, uncalled-for measure was never before attempted to be forced upon an unwilling people. One cannot but perceive in reading Mr. Johnson's messages and speeches, how fearlessly he assumes responsibilities, and how determined he is to yield not a jot or tittle of what, after mature deliberation, his heart and mind approve. His plan of reconstruction has been laid down, and from it he will not deviate an inch. His arguments against that position of the bill appointing agents to act as judges and to adjudicate questions arising upon contracts, and with powers to imprison, are exceedingly cogent and defy refutation. The constitution guarantees to every one a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury of the state wherein the crime shall been committed, and this position of the bill is in clear violation of the fundamental law of the land. Upon the question of the right of the government to seize upon certain lands, and to grant them out to other parties than the owners, he is conclusive in the legal grounds assumed by him.

This property cannot be seized and confiscated without due process of law being first had, and it shall have been legally declared in the Federal courts forfeited to the government; until that shall have been done it is the property of the original owners. The President does not believe that the class of persons to whom this bill is expected to bring relief will find in it that haven of rest and happiness so earnestly sought for by their friends. He says, "in truth, however, each State, induced by its own wants and interests, will do what is necessary and proper to retain within its borders all the labor that is needed for the developement of its resources." This is a true solution of the question; a complete answer to the difficult problem, which weighs like an incubus upon the Northern mind. Only let the negro alone, and let the citizens of those States in which they reside alone, and the necessities of each party operating upon the other will quickly produce most beneficial results.—The negro will be protected in those rights which may be guarantied to him; and their employers will find it so greatly to their interest, in order to obtain their labor to the best advantage, to treat them kindly and humanely, that if they work faithfully they will find no difficulty in meeting with prompt payment for their services.

It is a message of great ability and unanswerable in all its points. It will exalt its author to the highest rank among the soundest statesmen this country has ever produced. He looks not to the interest, nor yields to the demands of any section, but believing it to be his sworn duty, under the Constitution, to do impartial justice to all sections, he puts his foot down, and the radical tide flows back, dismayed by the commanding front of one, who, truckling not to party, dares pursue the right. We would like to comment at length upon this most admirable message, but time and space forbid. We beg our readers to give it their earnest and earliest perusal.

The Political Situation.

We desired to communicate with the readers of the *Journal* freely in this morning's issue, upon the condition of affairs and the temper and disposition of men and parties at Washington, but our purpose has been thwarted by untoward circumstances, and we are forced to be brief and pointed in the few remarks we are allowed to make.

The political cauldron at the capital of the nation boils tumultuously and threatens to overflow. Men's passions are greatly exacerbated, and anything but an era of good feeling rules the hour. The Richmond *Whig* of the 19th, which has just fallen under our eye, characterises it as "an era of bad feeling—of bitterness, passion crimination, defamation and revenge."

"The President is to be hunted down by the disappointed Radicals because they find him a stumbling block in their path. He stands between them and the Constitution, which they would abuse with violence; between them and the South, which they are seeking to ruin. He is an obstruction and a hindrance to them, and they are resolved, if they cannot remove him by impeachment, to destroy him by vituperation. Wendell Phillips, that maker of phrases, and fomenter of strifes, thus sounded the key-note at the Brooklyn Academy on the 13th February: 'This campaign has to be fought against Andrew Johnson; the last had to fought against Lee.' Again, said he, on a previous occasion: 'Unless an *outside pressure*, such as has *never been known*, can be brought to bear upon Congress, the President will beat.'"

Knowing Wendell Phillips, and knowing the character of the Radicals, we all know what this means; it means 'war to the knife—the knife to the hilt.' It means a war of pitiless denunciation and unscrupulous defamation. That war has already commenced; the hunt is up; the hounds are let loose, and the noble game, instead of flying, has assumed the attitude of antagonism and defiance. With the Constitution in one hand and the Union in the other, he stands calm, collected and self-poised.

It is painful to think that, after so much of strife, and when the country so much needs repose, there should be a renewal of fierce agitation. It is painful to see the head of the nation, who is devoting himself with all his energies, experience and great abilities, to the establishment of the constitutional status of the country as it existed before the war, treated by a domineering party as though he were a miscreant and the 'cut-purse of the empire.'

With a moderation worthy of the primitive days of the Republic, he denies himself powers that would make him an autocrat, because those powers are not conferred by the constitution. In the same spirit he denies the same powers to the legislative branch of the Government. Hereafter, when fanaticism and passion shall subside, and reason shall once more assert its sway, the whole country will honor him as he deserves to be honored for so doing. In the present unhealthy state of the Northern mind, when the frantic passions of war have survived that war itself, the Radical party, demoralized by the habitual exercise of power, and impatient of all restraints upon its will, views President Johnson, who is called by the perverse and vindictive leader of the House of Representatives, 'that man at the other end of the avenue,' with jealousy, distrust and aversion. But there he stands and will continue to stand, a lion in their path."

We have collected and publish elsewhere in this issue, the criticisms of the press upon the President's veto of the freedmen's bureau bill. It will be gratifying to the reader to perceive he is sustained by all with the single exception of *Massa Greeley.*

Daily Journal, 24th ult.

Major Gee.

A military commission has been organized in Raleigh, under the orders of Gen. Ruger, to try Major Gee, for some time in charge of the Confederate military prison at Salisbury. The general charge is cruel and inhuman treatment of prisoners while under his control. The specifications are unknown to us.

What facts may be proven on the trial we have no means of ascertaining. But the allegations are entirely incompatible with Maj. Gee's private conduct, which is remarkable for humanity and the exercise of those pleasant charities which sweeten the intercourse of life. His friends in Florida will procure him able counsel. May God grant him a safe deliverance. The following officers constitute the court, which commenced its session on Wednesday, the 21st instant:

Col. W. W. Wheeler, 28th Michigan Infantry.
Brev't. Lt. Col. John Hamilton, U. S. A.
Lt. Col. R. K. Miller, 128th Indiana Infantry.
Brevet Major John R. Myrick, U. S. A.
Brevet Major P. S. Connor, U. S. A.
Capt. John Corbin, 128th Indiana Infantry.
Capt. Dwight Fraser, 128th Indiana Infantry.
Major Francis E. Wolcott, Judge Advocate.

How a Dead-Head Traveled from Zanesville to Columbus.—The Zanesville *Signal* gives the following humorous description of a "free ride" on the cars. A Zanesville man, being "flat broke," and wanting to go to Columbus, concluded to "brass it," and accordingly took a seat in a car on the Central Ohio railroad. The *Signal* thus describes the trip:

The train had nearly reached Claypool's before the conductor, whom we shall call Jones, had reached our dead-head friend in his round of collecting tickets and fares. "Your ticket, if you please," said the conductor. "Haven't any," said the dead-head. "Where are you going?" inquired the conductor. "Columbus," replied the dead-head. "Two dollars and ten cents," said Jones. "Haven't nary a stamp," remarked our dead-head acquaintance. "You must pay your fare or get off the train," said the conductor. "Stop her," quietly remarked the dead-head.

The train was stopped, and he was left on the side of the road to await, as he said, the next train, on which he succeeded in getting. The same scene transpired, ending by the dead-head telling the conductor to "stop her," and he being again left on the side of the road. Train after train was boarded, and each put him off a little nearer Columbus. The last train on which he got was that of our friend Jones, who was on his return trip from Bellaire to Columbus. Dead-head got on his train at Pataskai, and was under full headway before being discovered by the conductor.

"Going to Columbus again, I suppose?" remarked Jones. "Haven't been there yet," said dead-head; "I can't get to ride more than six miles before they put me off. I don't think I'll get on more than one or two trains after your'n before Columbus will be the putting off place." "Well, do you think we can carry you unless you pay your fare?" inquired Jones. "Stop her," quietly remarked dead-head. "Well, I do think," said Jones, "of all the brassy individuals I ever met, you are rather ahead of them all. I'll take you there for your infernal impudence and nothing else." And dead-head was carried into Columbus on the same train he started on three days before.

A shark would make a great mistake in swallowing a couple of doctors. They would be sure not to agree—upon his stomach.

A paper may be sprightly without being savage, humorous without being vulgar, and sharp without being scandalous.

Ladies fret not over small losses. By such weakness you will soon have that great loss, the loss of beauty, to fret over.

THE STATE DEBT.

REPORT OF JOINT STANDING COMMITTEE ON FINANCE.

We publish both the majority and minority report of the joint standing committee on finance.

The subjects discussed will interest all our readers, and will enable them to understand the legislation upon the important matter of the public debt, in its progressive steps, through both branches of the general assembly.

We have heretofore spared neither expense nor labor, nor shall we in the future, to lay before our readers the more important papers submitted in the legislature, publishing them sometimes in advance of our Raleigh cotemporaries.

The report we publish to-day, will be found well worthy the space we give to it, and will do to lay by for future reference.

The joint standing committee on finance, having been instructed by a resolution of the general assembly, to enquire and report "what debts and obligations of the state, created or incurred during the rebellion are void, and what are not void, under the ordinance of the convention making void all debts of the state incurred in aid of the late rebellion," having had the same under consideration, beg leave to submit the following report:

The convention, by an ordinance ratified the 19th Oct. 1865, declared and ordained by section 1, "That it shall be the duty of the general assembly of the state, as soon as is practicable, to provide for the payment of all debts and obligations created or incurred by the state, otherwise than in aid of the late rebellion."

And by section 2, "that all debts and obligations created or incurred by the state in aid of the late rebellion, directly or indirectly, are void, and no general assembly of the state shall have power to assume or provide for the payment of the same or any portion thereof.

The language of this ordinance admits of but one construction, and the great and only difficulty lies in its correct application.

The convention failed to designate and declare what debts were incurred in aid of the rebellion, and having imposed upon the general assembly the duty of providing for the payment of the valid liabilities of the state, by clear implication imposed upon this body the duty of ascertaining and declaring what debts and obligations were incurred in aid of the rebellion, within the meaning of the ordinance.

In pursuing this enquiry, the indebtedness of the state may be divided into three classes:

1. Such debts as are clearly not war debts.
2. Such as are clearly war debts.
3. Such as are not clearly the one or the other.

I. The first class embraces all the indebtedness of the state, created or incurred prior to the beginning of hostilities and without having reference thereto, and likewise includes those bonds issued during the war for rail road and other purposes, in performance of contracts and pledges of the state made prior to the war.

This class of state debts consists of outstanding bonds and interest thereon, the aggregate total of which, to the 1st October, 1865, was $13,619,500, as will fully and in detail appear, by reference to the treasurer's report to the convention. This debt having been incurred previous to the war, (except some rail road bonds, which will be noticed hereafter,) when there were no disturbing causes to impair the credit of the state, it is the duty of an honest and faith-keeping people to make provision for its payment as early as practicable, and that without any reference to the ordinance of the convention enjoining that duty upon the legislature.

II. Debts *created in aid of the rebellion.*

This second class of state indebtedness was incurred between the first of January, 1861, and the first of May, 1865. Apart from the history of the times, showing how this debt was created and the purposes thereof, the titles of many of the acts and ordinances creating the debt, set forth the hostile object of the law-makers:

1. The first was an act to provide for the purchase of arms and ammunition of war, ratified January, 1861, and appropriating $300,000
2. An act to provide ways and means for the public defence, ratified May the eleventh, 1861, appropriating therefor, to be raised by bonds, treasury notes and loans from the banks, $5,000,000
3. An act to provide ways and means for the public defence, ratified the 18th September, 1861, appropriatig therefor, to be raised by the issue of treasury notes, $800,000
4. An ordinance to provide ways and means for the public defence, ratified 28th June, 1861, and appropriating therefor, to be raised by the issue of bonds, treasury notes, and by loans from the banks, $3,200,000
5. An ordinance authorizing the treasurer to issue treasury notes for general purposes, and to purchase clothing and supplies for troops, ratified December 1, 1851, to the amount of $3,000,000
6. An ordinance to provide for assuming the Confederate tax, ratified 17th Feb., 1865, and to issue therefor treasury notes to the amount of $1,364,500

It thus appears from the titles of these revenue acts, as well as from the body of them, that the debts and obligations created thereby, were made in aid of the rebellion, and are therefore declared to be void by the ordinance of the convention.

III. A large number of revenue acts passed during the war, do not show by their titles, or in the body of them, any purpose of hostility to the federal government, viz:

1. An act to authorize the treasurer to issue treasury notes and bonds to fund the same. Ratified Sept. 20, 1861, $1,000,000
2. An ordinance to provide for funding treasury notes, and to issue treasury notes to the amount of $2,500,000. Ratified the 26th Feb., 1862, $2,500,000
4. An ordinance to make further provision for the public treasury, ratified 12th May, 1862, and to issue in treasury notes, $2,000,000
4. An act ratified Dec. 20, 1862, authorizing the issue in treasury notes, $4,500,000 and to sell bonds to the amount of $5,000,000
5. An act authorizing the issue of treasury notes to the amount of $100,000. Ratified Dec. 12, 1863, $100,000
6. An act passed 19th Dec., 1863, to provide against a possible deficiency of the public treasury, and to issue bonds and treasury notes therefor, to the amount of $2,000,000
7. An act, ratified 28th May, 1864, to supply ways and means for the public treasury, and to issue therefor, in treasury notes, $3,000,000

This latter class of acts and ordinances, just enumerated, do not show by their title or otherwise, any purpose to aid the rebellion, yet their true intent and character fully appear from other acts making specific appropriations for war purposes out of the fund thus supplied to the treasury; and it is well known, from the public history of the times, which we can recur to, in order to ascertain the true meaning of statutes, that the funds thus raised, or the greater part thereof, were spent directly or indirectly in furtherance of the war.

Another consideration enters into our judgment upon this class of debts and obligations of the state, which do not show upon their face any hostile purpose. The funds thus raised, whether by bonds or treasury notes, or loans from the banks, were placed in a common treasury and paid out, under general or specific acts, for war or peace purposes, as the public exigency required. They passed into general circulation and were incapable of being identified and distinguished. A large part of them was issued and paid out in aid of the rebellion, and the bad not being capable of separation from the good, tainted and vitiated the whole, according to acknowledged principles of law.

If a portion of this debt was created for legitimate peace purposes, but in the disbursement became so mixed and confounded with war debts as to be inseperable therefrom, then the whole must be good or the whole must be bad. If they are bad, they are void, and this branch of our enquiry is at an end. If the whole are good, the ordinance fails of its purpose. But a statute must be so construed as to give it effect and advance the remedy. Here the fault, if there be fault, is not in the ordinance, but in a system of legislation which created and put in circulation a currency without "ear mark" or token to distinguish the various purposes for which it was issued. The law cannot now supply the omission, therefore this large class of debts and obligations must be declared to be void. The total amount of the war debt created under the statutes above enumerated, liquidated and now outstanding, is $16,596,485 in principal, with interest to the 1st October, 1865, as appears in detail from the treasurer's report to the convention.

UNLIQUIDATED CLAIMS.

There is a large amount of liabilities outstanding against the state, arising out of contracts for military clothing, arms and other munitions of war; for transportation, pay, salaries and wages of officers and employees in the military service of the state. We have no means of correctly estimating the total amount of these unliquidated claims. They will, probably, exceed two millions of dollars, (2,000,000.) This indebtedness having been incurred in the direct aid of the rebellion, is declared void by the ordinance.

UNPAID SALARIES AND FEES OF CIVIL OFFICERS.

The civil officers of the state, having taken an oath to support the Constitution of the Confederate States, or without the oath, having engaged in the administration of laws enacted in aid of the rebellion, under a state government, arranged in armed hostility, (as a body politic,) to the government of the United States, the question arises whether these debts and obligations were incurred in the direct or indirect aid of the rebellion, within the words and spirit of the ordinance. To prevent anarchy, the state must have a civil government, without reference to a state of war or a state of peace. Where the officers of the civil government, whether state or county, were created before, or even during the war, for the legitimate purposes of a civil government, and without reference to a state of rebellion, the salaries and fees annexed thereto are valid, and this, although certain Confederate duties, in aid of the rebellion, are super-imposed upon the office or officer. For these duties are only collateral and accidental, and do not enter into the creation of the office or the salary annexed to it. The salary would be due to the incumbent without reference to the rebellion; the officer might be punished for performing duties incompatible with his allegiance, but the salary would still be due from the state.

If the civil offices of the state had been vacated by the state of rebellion, by non-user, abandonment, or by virtue of proclamations issued from time to time, during the war, by the president of the United States, such vacation would be a forfeiture of the salary attached; but no question of that sort can arise here. The convention has ratified all laws of the state and judicial proceedings of the courts, had and made during the war, when not incompatible with the allegiance due to the federal government; thus, by clear implication, at least recognizing the offices and the services of the incumbents.

The committee is therefore of opinion, that all arrearages of pay, salaries and fees of the civil officers of the state which accrued during the war and up to the beginning of the provisional government, are valid claims against the state, under the ordinance of the convention. Whether these claims shall be subject to the scale of depreciation of Confederate money, which may be established by the general assembly, does not fall within the province of the committee to decide, in this enquiry. The resolution under which we are acting, only requires the committee to declare what debts are void and what are not void.

COUNTY BONDS AND OTHER LIABILITIES.

Soon after the commencement of actual hostilities, but prior to the ordinance of secession, to-wit, on the 11th May, 1861, the general assembly ratified an act "That the courts of pleas and quarter sessions, a majority of the justices being present, and the mayor and commissioners of incorporated cities and towns, shall have power to make appropriations of money and levy taxes to raise the same, for the purpose of raising, equipping and paying any police force which they may deem necessary for the protection of the citizens or property of the city, town or county, and for the further purpose of rendering aid and support to the indigent families of persons engaged in the military service of the state, and to borrow money on the faith and credit of the city, town or county, and to issue certificates therefor."

Under this act most of the early volunteers of the army were enlisted, clothed, equipped and provisioned by the several counties and corporations of the state. Carried away by the excitement and enthusiasm which then prevailed throughout the state, the counties and towns, in thus raising, equipping and transporting troops to the seat of war, at the expense of the counties and towns, transcended the authority vested in them by the legislature. For remedy whereof, the legislature, by an act ratified the 20th September, 1861, enacted "That all acts and proceedings of county courts, for provisioning, equipping and transporting volunteers, or to reimburse individuals who advanced means for that purpose, be, and the same are hereby legalized," and a majority of the justices are empowered to "levy taxes for such purposes hereafter."

Under these acts almost every county in the state has incurred a large debt during the war, which is now outstanding, and evidenced by county and corporation bonds and certificates.—The aggregate amount of these liabilities will not fall short of $2,500,000.

The first enquiry is, are these debts and obligations primarily due and owing by the counties and towns, also debts or obligations created or incurred by the state? In order to reach the answer to this inquiry, it is necessary to follow the legislative history of the period of the war.

An ordinance, ratified the 8th June, 1861, created the *board of claims*, whose duty it was "to audit and settle," upon principles of equity and justice, *all claims* that may be presented against the state for expenses incurred towards the arming, equipping, subsistence and transportation of our volunteer troops, and of munitions of war, and for bounty paid to said troops, either in the military or naval service of the state, and other expenses incurred in defence of the state, prior to the 20th May, 1861; and all *county claims*, and other claims of the character aforesaid, arising since 20th May, 1861, which are not provided for by law; and no *county* or *corporation* claim shall be entertained by said board, unless the same shall be certified by the county trustee or chairman of the county court, or by the corporate authorities of any corporation, whence the claims may come." Subsequent ordinances of June 8th, 1861, and 28th June, 1861, enlarged the powers of this board, and extended its jurisdiction to the accounts of all agents and officers of the state.

An ordinance of 26th February, 1862, authorises the towns of Wilmington, Newbern, Washington, or any other town, in like case, to erect defensive works, and lay taxes and borrow money, *which the state assumes to repay.*

By an act of the general assembly, ratified December sessions, 1862, the office of *auditor of public accounts* was created, whose duty it was "to receive, audit and adjust all accounts or claims against the state, arising out of teh military service or in the civil administration of the government." It was further provided, "that all claims that may be presented against the state for expenses incurred for arming, equipping, subsistence and transportation of troops, munitions of war, bounty paid to said troops, either in the military or naval service of the state, and other expenses incurred in the public defence, shall be audited and settled by said auditor, upon principles of equity and justice," and the governor is directed to issue his warrant for the amount certified to be due. An act ratified in February, 1863, transfers all the duties of the board of claims to the auditor.

By comparing the two acts before recited, authorizing the counties, cities and towns to borrow money and lay taxes for the purpose of raising, equipping and transporting volunteers, with the acts and ordinances passed soon thereafter, creating a board of claims and the office of auditor, and prescribing the duties of such officers to be to audit and settle the claims of counties and corporations, created for such military purposes, it would seem clear that the state recognised all such debts and obligations thus incurred by her authority, as obligations of her own, which she was bound, in good faith, to pay.

It is made a question by some, whether the ordinance of the convention operates to make void this class of state obligations. In this connection, and as bearing on the question now under examination, it is proper to advert to the ordinance of 18th October, 1865, declaring what ordinances and laws are in force. By this ordinance it is declared that all laws and ordinances not incompatible with the allegiance of the citizens of the state to the government of the United States are in full force, *"and all other of said ordinances and laws are hereby declared to have been and to be null and void."*

The effect of this ordinance is to declare void, *ab initio*, all the laws which authorized counties and other corporations to borrow money and lay taxes in aid of the rebellion.

No tax can be levied on the citizen except by law; no county, city or town can levy a tax on the citizen, nor borrow money and issue bonds therefor, unless empowered to do so by the legislative branch of the government—that is by a constitutional law. If counties and other corporations incurred debts and issued bonds under a law which was void from the beginning, the question occurs whether bonds issued and debts contracted, by virtue of acts of the legislature which are nullities, and were from the beginning can be enforced between the parties before a legal tribunal? While it is unnecessary for this committee to decide this question between counties and corporations and their creditors, which is one purely for the courts, it is the duty of the committee to decide and declare whether these debts and obligations thus incurred by counties and corporations, as between them and the State, are null and void under the ordinance of the Convention. The foregoing inquiry leads the committee to the conclusion that they are not and can never constitute a valid claim against the State.

While the committee will express no opinion on the right of the Convention to pronounce an irreversible judgment that a law, vesting rights in corporations and individuals acting under it, is incompatible with our allegiance to the United States and void, it would yet seem that the Convention is clothed with all the political and civil power of the State, and a solemn adjudication of the Convention that all debts and obligations of the State, incurred directly or indirectly in aid of the rebellion are void, is binding on the legislative and judicial branches of the government, until reversed by the higher authority of the Supreme Court of the United States.

The justice or policy of declaring void any part of the debts of the State does not enter into the inquiry imposed upon the committee, and they express no opinion thereon.

In conclusion, the committee beg leave to submit the following preamble and resolutions, and respectfully recommend that they be adopted.

By direction of the committee.

W. P. BYNUM.

RESOLUTIONS DECLARING WHAT DEBTS ARE VALID AND NOT VALID UNDER THE ORDINANCE OF THE CONVETION.

Whereas, The convention, by an ordinance ratified the 19th October, 1865, declared and ordained that all debts and obligations, created or incurred by the state in aid of the late rebellion are void, and no general assembly of the state shall have power to assume or provide for the payment of the same: *and whereas*, by the first section of the same ordinance it is declared and ordained that it shall be the duty of the general assembly of the state, as soon as practicable, to provide for the payment of all debts and obligations created or incurred by the state, otherwise than in aid of the late rebellion: *and whereas*, before providing for the payment of the debts and obligations of the state, it is necessary to ascertain and declare what debts and obligations of the state are void and what are not void, under the said ordinance;

I. *Resolved, therefore*, That all debts and obligations created or incurred by the state of North Carolina, by the issue of bonds, (except certain rail road bonds hereinafter named) treasury notes and loans from the banks and individuals, between the 20th day of May, 1861, and the 1st day of May, 1865, and now outstanding to the amount of $16,596,485, as fully set forth in the treasurer's report to the convention of 1865, be, and the same are hereby declared to be void under the said ordinance.

II. *Resolved*, That all debts and obligations created or incurred by the state, between the 20th day of May, 1861, and the 1st day of May, 1865, for military clothing, arms and munitions of war, transportation, pay, salaries and wages of officers, agents and employees in the military service of the state, be, and the same are hereby declared to be void under the said ordinance.

III. *Resolved*, That all the debts and obligations of the state, created or incurred prior to the 20th day of May, 1861, and consisting of bonds to the amount of $9,749,500, and the coupons due thereupon not having been incurred in aid of the rebellion, be, and the same are delared to be valid, and the faith of the state is pledged to their payment by the said ordinance.

IV. *Resolved*, That the following bonds issued for railroad purposes, since the 20th day of May, 1861, to wit: for the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad, $950,000; for the Chatham Railroad, $249,000; for the Western Railroad, $200,000; for the Western N. C. Railroad, $220,000, are debts and obligations of the state, incurred not in aid of the rebellion, and are declared to be valid under said ordinance.

V. *Resolved*, That the unpaid salaries and arrearages of salaries and fees of the civil officers of the state, which accrued between the 20th day of May, 1861, and the 1st day of May, 1865, are debts and obligations of the state, incurred not in aid of the rebellion, and are valid under said ordinance.

VI. *Resolved*, That the debts and obligations of all counties, towns and other corporations of the state, created or incurred between the 20th day of May, 1861, and the 1st day of May, 1865, so far as they may be made the subject of claim against the state, be, and they are, declared to be void under the said ordinance.

MINORITY REPORT OF JOINT STANDING COMMITTEE ON FINANCE.

The undersigned, not concurring in the report presented on behalf of the majority of the committee on finance, in response to certain resolutions in reference to the public debt, respectfully submit the reasons for their dissent.

The ordinance of the convention distributes the obligations of the state into two classes; the one consisting of such as were "directly or indirectly created or incurred in aid of the late rebellion;" the other consisting of all such as were not thus created or incurred. Those belonging to the first class are declared void, and the general assembly is forbidden to assume or pay them. Those of the second class are recognised as binding upon the state, and it is made the duty of the general assembly, as soon as it is "practicable, to provide for their payment."

The report undertakes, practicably, to apply the rule announced in the ordinance, and to assign every form of the public indebtedness to its proper place in this division. As to a large part of this indebtedness, the assignment is made without difficuty. Bonds issued before the war or after the war, in pursuance of laws previously enacted, to aid in the construction of works of internal improvement, clearly subsist in full force, while such as were issued to raise means preparatory to, or in prosecution of, the impending war, are as evidently invalid under the condemnation contained in the ordinance. But there is a large amount of the public liabilities, cannot upon any just principle be placed exclusively in either class. They consist largely in bonds for loans and treasury notes, issued at various times and under different laws, and used indiscriminately in meeting ordinary demands upon the treasury. They have been employed in procuring supplies of provisions and salt for the use of the people; in paying accruing interest on the public debt; in defraying the usual charges of state government, and for other proper expenditures, as well as in maintaining military operations, and for objects more immediately connected with the pending war. These securities, circulating as currency, and thus evidently diffused among the people, contain neither upon their face nor by reference to the acts warranting their issue, any indication of an unlawful purpose. In this uncertainty the majority of the committee, associating all of them in one class, consign to the sweeping denunciations of their resolution, and pronounce void all bonds, (except certain railroad bonds,) treasury notes and loans from banks or individuals, issued for whatever purpose, between the 20th day of May, 1861, and the 1st day of May, 1865. To this the undersigned do not assent. In their opinion a present inability to determine which of these are valid and which void, under the principle declared in the ordinance, may, and indeed does justify a postponement of these claims for future consideration, but does not warrant their indiscriminate rejection.

Such of them as were given or paid out for lawful and proper objects, and just demands upon the state, which can be resisted neither under the injunction of the ordinance nor upon any sound rule of public morality or law. They may hereafter be seperable, we are not to assume that they cannot, from such as bear the taint of illegality, and if so, by the very terms of the ordinance, must be paid.

In illustration, let a single case, not an improbable one, be supposed. A creditor presents a coupon at the public treasury, and receives in surrendering it, a package of treasury notes, which is kept unbroken and distinct from all other funds. This is made to appear on evidence of no question. Will the state refuse to recognise the validity of these notes, and at the same time insist upon their effect in extinguishing the claim of interest? Or if the notes have been used in the payment of the salary of a civil officer, and can be fully identified, are they to be repudiated, and yet to be held to have performed the office of discharging the claim for public service? These and similar cases, which may arise, admonish us of the propriety of pausing before we pronounce judgment of general condemnation, because of our inability from the information to be derived from the treasury department, to distinguish between those that are valid and those that are void, of a class of public securities amounting to more than five million of dollars.

Nor are the undersigned prepared to assent to the proposition, that all of the unpaid salaries due to the officers of the civil departments for services rendered between the 20th day of May, 1861, and the first day of May 1865, constituted debts "not incurred in aid of the war."

Unless this obligation be imperative and one of strict right, it comes with no strong commendation of its claims to public favor. It is not the fault of the state that any officer has failed to receive the full compensation to which he is entitled. The same currency in which other creditors were paid—the currency in general use—was in the treasury amply sufficient to meet this demand also. Payment has not been made, simply because this currency, in many cases, would not be accepted.

But does the claim entirely escape the condemnation of the ordinance, and did the service out of which it arises, neither directly or indirectly, contribute to support the war?

The people of North Carolina were engaged in a struggle to establish an independent general government. The entire state government was arrayed in hostility to the authority of the United States. Through its agency and co-operation, a force of more than one hundred thousand men had been armed and sent into the field, a part of which was in its own service.

Every officer in every department—judicial, civil, and military,—had taken an oath to support the constitution of the Confederate States, and to uphold the authority of the government which it had created. In his appropriate sphere of duty, every state officer is thus made to aid and abet in the work of revolution and of war. It is not easy to distinguish between claims for civil and military services rendered and directed to effect a common end—the establishment of a new government—upon any principle which will admit payment of one, and deny it to another.

The undersigned do not construe the ordinance in regard to the public debt as undertaking to annul any part of its first obligations. It simply enunciates a rule of general law, whereby their validity is to be tested. Had repudiation been attempted, the act would have been in direct conflict with the federal constitution, and inoperative under the clause which forbids a state to pass a law impairing the obligation of its own as well as private contracts. Nor will they assume to discuss the wisdom or propriety of the action of the convention in enacting the ordinance. But do not feel called upon to enlarge its operation to cases not clearly within its scope and meaning. It is a question by no means free from doubt in our opinion, to what extent the taint of illegality, entering into the consideration of a security, transferable by endorsement or delivery, can be allowed to follow and avoid it, in the hands of an innocent holder, or whether in this respect a public differs from a private obligation. If such transfer has the effect of creating a valid obligation, it is quite plain it cannot be impaired by any act of the state. But we do not desire to pursue this inquiry further. The determination of this, and all other questions affecting the validity of claims against the state, properly belongs to the judicial branch of the government, and to that tribunal they must be submitted. We do not undertake to place the liabilities of the state upon the same footing, as to the rates in which they should be redeemed. It is quite as competent, however, for the convention to apply the scaling process to its own as to private debts. It is simply our purpose to protest against their absolute and total rejection.

With these views, we submit our conclusions upon the whole subject, in a series of propositions.

1st. The convention has not assumed to repudiate or declare invalid any part of the subsisting obligations of the state.

2nd. The ordinance announces a rule of general law, effective without recognition, by which the public liability was to be determined.

3rd. A state, neither in convention or by legislative action, is competent to annul or impair the obligations of its own contracts, or the contracts of its citizens.

4th. The ordinance commands payment of the entire public debt, not incurred in and of the war.

5th. The convention possesses, and has exercised, the power to prohibit payment of any demand upon the state, void under the principle enunciated in the ordinance.

6th. The general assembly cannot, nor does public policy require, the extension of the prohibition to objects beyond the limitation contained in the ordinance.

7th. Difficulties on applying the rule do justify deferring, but do not justify or authorise the indiscriminate rejection of claims.

8th. The application of the rule, determining the validity of the public liabilities, is of judicial cognizance, and of legislative action only so far as is necessary to ascertain and provide for their payment.

W. N. H. SMITH,
RICH'D. G. COWPER.
M. S. WIGGINS,
JAS. C. HARPER,
P. MURPHY,
M. L. HOLMES,
R. H. COWAN.

Females are a great institution, more jealous of their rights than government officials. Enclosed in *hoops*, they very naturally *whoop* whenever their rights are invaded. Their *line* of fight is principally crin*oline*, and although in *stays*, they seldom *stay* at home. When abroad they smile, joke and are cheerful, but at home grimaces, gravity and angry looks are served up morning, noon and night. They always have so much to do, that they "never find time to do anything." Their home is not like Mrs. Sand's home. They are never fit to go to any place, because they have nothing to wear. Fifteen bonnets, all out of fashion; dresses, "good enough, it is true," but then "I don't like them." And so it goes. Noble institutions, ain't they?

Great, glorious and free,
First flower of the earth and first trouble we see.

More in that strain would do the subject justice, but I have no Moore to suit. Their hair now-a-days gives them more trouble than the escape of Stephens does the British government, or the Monroe doctrine does Maximilian. *Rats* reside therein—among the *hairs* unmolested. The tourist loves to linger, watching with varied emotions of pleasure the Falls of Niagara or Minnehaha's beauties, but who fails to admire and dream about the waterfalls which are seen daily in the parlors, ball-rooms, and on the principal streets of cities. And why not? The difference is very small—one falls over rocks and the other rocks her falls. Their waists are small and slender, like Snooks on a bender, always showing a *waste* of dry goods, but seldom a waste of beans and pork. Their last work is Dicken's-son which reads very well, being on a new subject—politics. Girls, beware of the impression that is gaining ground against you. The males don't want whalebone and cotton to take the place of nature just yet.

Folio-Poet.

Sir Charles Napier, the hero of the conquest of Scinde, who was left terribly wounded on the field of Corunna in 1809, was reported as dead, and his name struck from the army list, his vacancy filled, and his estate administered upon. Forty years afterwards, Sir Charles Napier, then a septuagenarian, was the chief of the British army in India, in the most active, successful and glorious campaign.